Volume 166 No. 23

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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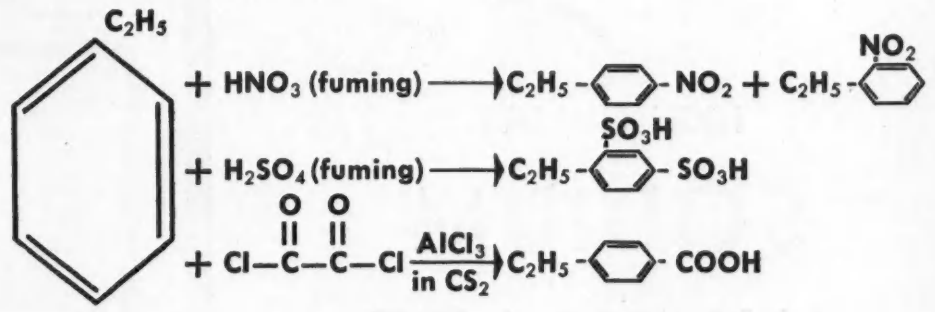

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Helium Unit Is Set Up In Mines Bureau Shift

Establishment of an office of the assistant director for helium activities with headquarters at Amarillo, Tex., has been put into effect by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. The office will have charge of all activities of the Bureau of Mines concerning helium and is part of a general reorganization of the bureau being carried out as a result of the study conducted by a survey team appointed last year by the secretary.

Dr. C. W. Seibel has been named in charge of the office, which will be operated as a separate unit of the Bureau of Mines independent of the regional organization. Dr. Seibel, a former bureau regional director with headquarters at Amarillo, has had charge of most of the government's helium work in the field since its inception in 1917. Last May, Secretary McKay recognized his contributions to helium development by bestowing upon him the department's distinguished service award.

Liaison Office in Washington

A small liaison office, in charge of H. S. Kennedy, will be maintained at Washington headquarters of the Bureau of Mines. Mr. Kennedy has been connected with the government's helium activities since their inception during World War I.

In his immediate office, Dr. Seibel will have a small staff of experts, headed by Joe H. Cooley as administrative assistant. Mr. Cooley has had many years of experience in helium administrative work.

P. V. Mullins, as chief of helium operations with offices at the Amarillo helium plant, will be in immediate charge of the bureau's helium production, pipe-lines, gas fields, plant engineering, and administration, under the direction of Dr. Seibel. Mr. Mullins has been in charge of this work since the bureau was regionalized in 1949. Four division chiefs will report to him. They are:—

George E. Erlandson, chief of the pro-

—*Continued on page 78*

Potash Hearings Scheduled To Get Under Way Jan. 18

The Tariff Commission announced last week that it would hold public hearings January 18 in the anti-dumping investigation of muriate of potash from the soviet zone of Germany (OPD, 11/29/54). The hearings will be held at the commission's headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Investigation is to determine whether the domestic potash industry is being or likely to be injured by reason of the imports. The Treasury Department referred the case to the commission after it found that the potash was being sold in the United States at less than its fair value. Persons desiring to testify at the hearing are asked to notify the commission's secretary by January 15.

Chemical Union Merger Parley Set for February

The United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, CIO, will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, February 26, to consider proposals from local unions relative to the constitution for the proposed merger with the Oil Workers International Union. The merger convention of the two unions, to ratify the constitution after consideration of proposed amendments, will take place February 28 and March 1.

Peanuts Import Investigation Started by Tariff Commission

The Tariff Commission has instituted an investigation of peanuts imports to determine whether the present quota restrictions should be liberalized to allow larger amounts to come into the country. A public hearing has been scheduled by the commission for January 4.

The existing quota restrictions limit the amount of peanuts which may be entered to 1,709,000 pounds during the quota year from July 1 to June 30. The commission said it has received information that additional amounts of peanuts may be necessary during the current quota year to meet essential requirements of domestic peanut users.

The inquiry is to determine whether there is such need for an additional quantity of imported peanuts and what additional quantity might be permitted to be entered during the current quota year without materially interfering with the peanut program of the Department of Agriculture.

FTC Finds Its Orders Are Not Being Obeyed

A compliance survey undertaken earlier this year by the Federal Trade Commission has disclosed failure of many firms to abide by the orders of the commission to end practices found to be in violation of the law, Earl Kintner, general counsel of the commission, told the administrative law section of the District of Columbia Bar Association last week.

Mr. Kintner said that at the direction of chairman Edward Howrey the commission had been looking into the matter of how well firms have been complying with the terms of their cease-and-desist orders. The survey is the first ever made by the commission and covers between 4,000 and 4,500 such orders still in force.

Mr. Kintner said that results thus far indicate many "flagrant" violations of the orders and court actions can be expected in many cases.

ODM Reports on Stockpile Program

The Office of Defense Mobilization reported to congress last week that the national stockpile objective as of June 30, 1954, amounted to $6,985,000,000 of which only slightly more than 70 percent was in inventory or on order as of that date. Six months earlier, the objective was $6,815,000,000 of which 75 percent was in inventory or on order.

Without giving details for security reasons, the agency stated that on June 30 the inventory was 100 percent complete for thirty of the seventy-five materials listed for the stockpile and from 90 to 99 percent complete for eight other materials. The inventory was from 50 to 89 percent complete for nineteen materials and under 50 percent complete for eighteen materials.

The materials on hand in the inventory had a value of $4,284,000,000 and represented 61.3 percent of the stockpile objective, while materials on order amounted to $619,000,000 or 8.9 percent of the objective. On December 31, 1953, the materials in the stockpile were valued at $4,225,530,810, and materials with a value of $879,462,000 were scheduled for future delivery.

Shift in Policies Recalled

In reviewing the first six months' operations under the program this year, the report recalled that in March the President announced a change in policies on stockpiling to authorize the ODM to establish new long-term mineral stockpile objectives. The long-term objectives are calculated on the assumption that supplies from foreign countries will not be available in time of war except in the case of a limited group of countries.

"In addition," ODM said, "long-term objectives are to provide a supply to offset possible destruction of major metal and mineral producing facilities within the United States. Whereas previous stockpile calculations may have included severe conservation measures, the long-term objectives are now to be based on the assumption that there will be no conservation practices so severe as to jeopardize the successful accomplishment of necessary wartime programs. Materials are to be upgraded and refined to the point at which they will be more readily usable in the event of an emergency."

Other Phases of Program

The agency also amplified the policy as respects other phases of the program as follows:—

"The policy of fulfilling the minimum stockpile objectives from all sources as quickly as possible will be continued. However, acquisitions for the increment between the minimum and the long-term objectives will be made ordinarily at such times as the government decides that pur-

—*Continued on page 78*

Customs Hearings Due Next Week On New Definition of 'Fair Value'

A proposed change in regulations under the anti-dumping act, which seeks to define "fair value" for the purpose of determining violations of the law and the amount of penalties to be applied, will be the subject of public hearings before the Bureau of Customs December 16.

The definition of the term "fair value" is one of the most important matters pertaining to the administration of the anti-dumping act, because, before applying the penalties of the law against imports being dumped into the country to the injury of domestic producers, the Secretary of the Treasury must find that the merchandise is being sold at less than "fair value."

The present practice of the Customs bureau is to define "fair value" synonymously with "foreign market value" or "cost of production." American producers, American importers and foreign producers alike have complained to the bureau, however, that the calculations required by existing regulations have become intricate, time-consuming, and often do not result in a reasonable yardstick for price comparison. Therefore, they all want the current setup changed.

Aim of Proposed Amendment

In general, the proposed amendment seeks to define the "fair value" of imported merchandise as the amount determined by the secretary to be the price usually received by the producer for such merchandise in his ordinary commercial transactions. Earlier this year, it was proposed to redefine "fair value" in terms of the price at which more than half of the foreign producer's mechandise had been sold for consumption in his country and in third countries other than the United States over a representative period. This definition was objected to and a new draft has now been made which will be the subject of the forthcoming public hearings.

As redrafted, the amendment takes account of the fact that the determination of sales in a third country may be a complicated matter and therefore would ordinarily base "fair value" simply on sales for home consumption in the producer's country, and would base it on sales other than for exportation to the United States—i.e., sales for home consumption and to third countries where the quantity of home sales is so small as to furnish an inadequate basis for comparison.

In addition, the redrafted amendment would provide for calculating "fair value" by reference to prices charged by other foreign producers for similar merchandise when access to the foreign producer's records is not feasible, or where the information obtained from the foreign producer is insufficient or inadequate.

Calculations Speeded Up

It was explained that the proposed definition should ordinarily produce a figure for "fair value" well in advance of the time required for calculating "foreign market value" or "cost of production." A sale at less than "fair value" as so defined will ordinarily justify a belief that there have been, or are likely to be, sales at less than "foreign market value" or the "cost of production."

The December 16 hearings will be held in room 4121 of the Treasury Building, Washington, D. C., beginning at 2 p.m.

Minerals Policy Blueprint Drawn by Cabinet Group

A national minerals policy favoring the orderly and vigorous development of domestic resources of minerals has been drawn up by a special cabinet committee and given the endorsement of the President, the White House announced last week.

Deploring the fact that the United States had been drawn into two conflicts in the past fifteen years with virtually no stockpile of strategic and critical materials, the cabinet committee urged that steps be taken to guard against such a situation being repeated in the future.

Among the recommendations made by the committee were the following:—

Review of all stockpile objectives to assure adequate stocks and reduce forseeable wartime shortages.

Periodic review of the supply and demand for each of the metals and minerals to establish the proper level of efficient domestic production required for mobilization.

Revision of the tax structure to eliminate deterrents to discovery and exploration of minerals.

Continuation of the present program of the Defense Minerals and Exploration Administration of extending financial aid in exploration work.

Expansion and speed-up of the work of the Department of the Interior in the field of topographic and geologic mapping; undertake exploration activities which are reasonably certain not to be done by private industry, and intensify research in the development of low-grade mineral resources.

Interhandel Plea Heard By Appeals Court in D.C.

Arguments were heard last week by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on the appeal of Interhandel, a Swiss holding company claiming ownership of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, from the decision of the lower court earlier this year dismissing its suit for recovery of the chemical company. The case was taken under advisement by the appeals court immediately on conclusion of arguments.

Chief Justice Bolitha Laws, of the lower court, dismissed the Interhandel suit when the company failed to produce certain records on orders of the court, which the government claimed would dispute the Swiss company's claim of ownership. Interhandel said it could not submit the records because of certain Swiss secrecy laws.

In arguing the case before the appeals court, counsel for Interhandel said that Judge Laws denied the company due process in dismissing the suit since failure to file the documents was not a question of "refusal to obey" but rather its inability to comply because of Swiss law. Government counsel claimed, on the other hand, that Interhandel failed to press for waiver of the Swiss secrecy laws with due diligence.

FDA Changes Regulations On Marketing of Antibiotics

A number of changes in regulations governing the marketing of antibiotics were announced in the November 24 and 25 issues of the *Federal Register* by the Food and Drug Administration.

The amendments related to tests and methods of assay and certification of streptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol, penicillin preparations. Provision also was made for exemption from certification of animal feeds that contain certifiable antibiotic drugs and nicarbazin and which are intended solely for the prevention of coccidiosis in poultry flocks.

Drug Groups Protesting French 'Turn-Over' Tax

Protests have been lodged with the State department by representative groups from drug and chemical manufacturers against a "turn-over" tax of nearly 9 percent now being imposed in France on royalties paid for the use of American patent processes and equipment. It is understood that the French government plans to apply the tax retroactively to 1951.

The tax has been in effect for several years but only since last July 1 has the French government attempted to apply it to royalties paid for licenses regardless of the nationality of the licensor. A large number of chemical manufacturers and drug producers have issued licenses for use of their processes in France and are thus faced with payment of the tax on royalties received.

Since the tax is a turnover, or sales tax, rather than an income tax, it is not deductible by the American licensors in computing their federal income tax. The Treasury and State departments have been asked to explore the possibility of the tax being in violation of the tax agreement between the United States and France.

Naval Stores Report Issued for April-Sept.

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States during April-September of this year totaled 327,910 barrels, compared with 297,270 barrels in the corresponding period last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Stocks on September 30 were 127,140 barrels, compared with 143,130 barrels on the corresponding date a year ago.

Production of gum and wood rosin for the half-year totaled 1,005,880 drums, compared with 927,010 d ums in the corresponding period a year ago. Stocks on September 30 amounted to 787,290 drums, compared with 781,860 drums for the same date in 1953.

Details of the naval stores supply, demand and stocks for April 1-September 30, are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, April 1	195,910	328,080
Production	327,910	1,005,880
Imports	9,600	260
Supply	534,480	1,834,000
Carryover, September 30	131,710	891,850
Exports	63,450	320,240
Apparent consumption	235,160	1,212,090

Production

Gum	127,580	357,860
Wood	200,330	648,020
Steam-distilled	99,130	.....
Destructively-distilled	1,010	.....
Sulphate	100,140	.....

Consumption by Industries

Adhesives and plastics	33	8,935
Asphaltic products	.....	324
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	115,368	175,693
Ester gum and synthetic resins	.....	126,071
Foundries and foundry supplies	79	292
Insecticide and disinfectants	5	698
Linoleum and floorcovering	.....	8,682
Oils and greases	41	6,349
Paint, varnish and lacquer	4,186	32,524
Paper and paper size	.....	211,353
Printing ink	55	4,006
Railroads and shipyards	2,472	1,534
Rubber	56	16,362
Shoe polish and shoe materials	876	1,342
Soap	.....	18,137
Other industries	129	1,438
Total industrial reported	123,320	613,770

Carryover Locations

Production and southern concentration points	129,600	832,370
Gum stills	87,930	3,310
Wood plants	733,390	48,780
Industrial plants	12,080	52,090
Distribution points	40,030	7,390
Central	18,350	3,870
Eastern	17,680	2,450
Western	4,020	1,070

Miscellaneous Production

	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentene	13,560
Pine oil	93,640
Pinetar	43,100
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	37,680
Rosin oil	9,270

Sulfuric Recovery Process Offered by Olin Mathieson

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., is now offering for licensing a process which is said to make possible substantial increases in capacity from existing contact sulfuric acid plants. With the new system, described as a two-stage exit gas process, increases as high as 20 percent are claimed, with the possibility of even greater increases.

Olin Mathieson has exclusive licensing rights in the United States to the process, developed originally by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., and known as the Cominco SO_2 recovery process. A modification was developed by Olin Mathieson for use in its own operations.

Olin Mathieson has set up a Western Sulphur & Acids Division at Little Rock, Ark., and will offer engineering consulting service or will undertake design, installation and initial operation of the process under contract to licensees.

Walter W. Lehle, general manager of the division, points out that even at the most efficient rates of operation contact sulfuric acid plants normally sustain some economic loss in the sulfur which is discharged into the air in exit gases as sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide. The Cominco two-stage scrubber returns this sulfur to the production unit. In addition, plants equipped with the Cominco system can be operated at rates well in excess of normal capacity, Mr. Lehle reports.

US Offered Cobalt for Butter

The United States has the chance of trading some 30,000,000 pounds of surplus butter for cobalt, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota revealed December 3. However, the deal is being held up, he said, because of what he called the "present limited barter policies of the Department of Agriculture." The senator said that a French Moroccan corporation, Omnium Nord African, has offered to take the butter in exchange for cobalt.

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Merck in Key Move Names Gadsden, Bill to Major Posts

In a major organizational move, the board of directors of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has appointed two Sharp & Dohme Division executives to new top management posts. Henry W. Gadsden has been named vice-president of Merck, reporting directly to the company president, James J. Kerrigan. John G. Bill has been made vice-president and general manager of Sharp & Dohme, reporting to the president of that division, William L. Dempsey.

Mr. Gadsden, with Sharp & Dohme since 1937, became assistant to the executive vice-president in 1939, a vice-president in 1949 and a member of the board of directors three years later. Mr. Bill joined Sharp & Dohme in 1925, was made assistant to the general sales director in 1937, became director of the wholesale division three years later and was appointed director of distribution in 1945. He became general sales director in 1947, a vice-president in 1949 and a member of the Sharp & Home board in 1952.

Titanium Metal Sponge Is Cut Again by duPont

Prices of ductile titanium metal sponge were reduced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., last week for the second time during 1954. Greater volume of production resulting from plant expansion and improved manufacturing technics have brought about cost reductions which are responsible for the price reductions, duPont said. At the same time, the improved manufacturing methods in the new facilities have made possible quality improvements.

The new prices are:—Grade A-1 ductile titanium metal sponge, containing a maximum of 0.3 percent iron, $4.50 a pound, a reduction of 22 cents, and grade A-2 ductile sponge, with a top iron content of 0.5 percent, $4 a pound, a reduction of 46 cents. From 1948 when duPont announced the world's first commercial production of the little known metal, until April 1 of this year, when the company announced the first price reduction, the sponge sold at $5 a pound.

DuPont Antitrust Litigation Dismissed by Judge LaBuy

The biggest antitrust case in history was thrown out of court last week. In a 220-page decision handed down in Chicago December 3, US District Judge Walter J. LaBuy dismissed the government's civil antitrust suit against the duPont interests, General Motors Corporation and the United States Rubber Company.

Nub of the government's case, Judge LaBuy said, was the charge that GM was forced to buy duPont or U. S. Rubber products exclusively. "In various ways," he pointed out, "the government alleged that General Motors either agreed to such limitation or was forced to it by duPont. But the evidence fails to support the government charges."

The judge also ruled that he could find no basis for the government charge that duPont interests devised an intricate holding company scheme to create "protected markets." He said that there has not been, nor is there at present, "a conspiracy to restrain or to monopolize trade, and no limitation or restraint upon General Motors' freedom to deal freely and fully with competitors of duPont and U. S. Rubber."

"There is no limitation or restraint upon the freedom of General Motors to deal with its chemical discoveries, no restraint or monopolization of the General Motors market, and no restraint or monopolization of the trade and commerce between duPont and U. S. Rubber."

Commenting on the decision, Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., said, "We are naturally gratified at the decision in this case, which has been under litigation for approximately five years. We were confident that this would be the result and are grateful to our many friends who expressed similar confidence during the course of the long proceedings."

Atlas Powder Appoints Rose

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced that Dr. J. Peter Kass has resigned as director of research and that Dr. Robert S. Rose, jr., associate research director, has been named acting director of the research department.

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Price Index Gains Strength

The overall OPD price index showed strength last week, advancing 0.13 point to stand at 106.56. Gaining the most ground was the oils, fats and waxes section. Linseed meal and tallow were firmer, as were corn, cottonseed, menhaden, soybean and rice bran oils. Reductions were noted for castor beans, cocoa butter, and candelilla, carnauba and ouricury waxes. Oils reduced were cottonseed, soybean and tung. In the industrial organic chemicals group, crude CMC 65 and 96 percent purity was reduced in truck and carlot quantities.

Among heavy chemicals, titanium sponge metal was reduced in price by 22 cents per pound on the grade A metal and 46 cents per pound on the grade B metal. Mercury dropped $5 per flask. The essential oils, aromatics and flavorings market noted advances for ginger, East Indian nutmeg, caraway seed, and green Alleppey as well as Ceylon cardamom seed. Ceylon citronella oil declined, as did Mexican and West Indian lime oil, and rosemary and wormseed oils. Dutch and polish poppy seed were lowered. Partial aromatic petroleum solvents were lowered in price in the East by one maker.

Price schedules were adopted on parathion some 28 cents per pound under the former schedules in large quantities. Other changes in the agricultural chemicals section included advances for fishmeal and scrap and for nitrogenous process tankage. The coal chemicals market was quiet pricewise, as was the market for textile and leather chemicals.

Prices Advanced

Caraway seed, 1c. per lb. (64).
Cardamom seed, green, Alleppy, 15c. per lb. (64).
Ceylon, 15c. per lb. (64).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (72).
Creosote, wood, pine, dms., 1/5c. per lb. (69).
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (47).
Scrap, $2 per ton.
Ginger, Nigerian split, 1c. per lb. (64).
Sierra Leone, 1c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (72).
Nitrogenous tankage, $2 per ton (47).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 2c. per lb. (64).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (72).
Menhaden, crude, ¾c. per lb. (72).
Pine, dest-dist., dms., ex whse., 3 10c. per lb. (69).
Soybean foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Rice bran, ½c. per lb. (72).
Tar, pine, coml., 10 3/10c. per lb. (69).
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (72).

Prices Reduced

Castor beans, $3 per ton (72).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (72).
CMC, crude, 65%, 96%, c.l., 2c. per lb. (48).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (72).
Dipentene, 8c. per lb. (69).
Mercury, $5 per flask (39).
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 15c. per lb. (64).
Cottonseed, ½c. per lb. (72).
Lime, dist., Mexican, 50c. per lb. (64).
West Indian, 95c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (72).
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, 5c. per lb. (64).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Tar, pine, rect., l.c.l. works, 13c. per lb. (69).
ex whse., N.Y.C., 13c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb. (72).
Wormseed, $1 per lb. (64).
Parathion, 28c. per lb. (47).
Poppy seed, Dutch, blue, 1c. per lb. (64).
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (72).
Titanium, sponge, grade A, 22c. per lb. (39).
grade B, 46c. per lb.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 1c. per lb. (72).
refd., 1c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3, Ceara refd., 1c. per lb.
No. 1 Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
Ouricury, 2c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

November 26, 1954	November 19, 1954	December 4, 1953
106.56	106.43	106.83

Interchemical Corp. Sells Its Murphy Paint Division

Interchemical Corporation, New York, revealed December 3 that it has decided to get out of the retail paint business because its "present organization and production facilities are directed primarily towards serving industrial customers." Interchemical has, therefore, sold its Murphy Paint Division to Baltimore Paint & Color Works, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Paint has organized a new, autonomous unit, Murphy Paint Corporation, with temporary offices at 224 McWhorter street, Newark, N. J. Milton W. Lightcap will be president of the new firm, while Harry Ritz will serve as vice-president in charge of sales. The new concern, which will carry on the manufacture and marketing of Murphy "Color-Scheme" paints and other products in the Murphy line, will maintain separate warehouses as well as a separate sales force and technical staff.

Carbide Picks Man to Head Coal Hydrogenation Projects

Dr. R. H. Crist will be in charge of the coal hydrogenation projects at Charleston and Institute, W. Va., as manager of the physical processes department, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Chemical, Rubber Data Compiled Again by US

Publication of a new monthly industry report covering the chemical and rubber products industries was announced last week by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration. Publication will start with the November issue, which is due to be available this week.

The new periodical, to be titled "Chemical and Rubber Industry Report," replaces two publications—"Chemicals and Drugs" and "Rubber"—which were discontinued late in 1950 when major efforts were concentrated on the Korean emergency. The new report will show for the various chemical and rubber products statistical and economic analyses and basic data which will serve as tools for a better appraisal of business trends.

Special articles also will be included which will deal in close detail with selected commodities, foreign markets and other relevant subjects. In addition, the first few issues will contain various reviews of the period from 1950 to 1954 for production, sales, inventories, capital expenditures and other economic factors.

A special feature in the first issue is a United States map showing the location of all anhydrous ammonia facilities, together with the manufacturer's name, of plants currently producing, under construction, and certified for future erection under governmental rapid tax amortization as of September of this year.

Annual subscription rate for the new publication will be $1.75 for domestic and $2.25 for foreign subscribers. Single copies will sell for 15 cents. Subscription requests should be addressed to the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Bakelite Announces Twin Styrene Expansion Moves

New plant facilities at Bound Brook, N.J., for the production of Bakelite high-impact polystyrene and the development of new high-impact styrene molding and extrusion materials were announced last week by Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

C. W. Blount, vice-president in charge of sales, stated that "both announcements inaugurate the new overall program for increased production of Bakelite styrene. With still further production facilities being constructed under this program at Marietta, Ohio, styrene output is expected to double again by the end of next year. High-impact polystyrenes are growing rapidly in use for the manufacture of refrigerator, television and appliance parts and housings, housewares, automotive applications, toys, plastic pipe fittings, signs and display panels."

"Advance market evaluation of three new high-impact polystyrene compounds with exceptional properties engineered by Bakelite Company laboratories have prompted this expansion move," according to Mr. Blount. "A new high in impact strength has been obtained for Bakelite's two new rubber-modified injection molding materials. A 10 percent reduction in cycle time is also achieved by one of the new molding materials to increase molding production. The third new high-impact polystyrene, designed for extrusion and vacuum forming processes, has excellent toughness and gloss and eliminates costly finishing equipment formerly necessary."

California Standard to Build Hawaii's First Oil Refinery

Plans for construction of the first complete modern oil refinery in the Hawaiian Islands were announced last week by R. G. Follis, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco.

The announcement was made as members of California Standard's board of directors met in Honolulu for the first time in the history of the company. Mr. Follis said that the refinery will be built in the very near future and will be located in Honolulu.

"We have been trying for some time to find a site which will be suitable," Mr. Follis commented, "but have not yet made a decision as to its location. We must have a location with an ample supply of fresh water, one which is large enough to accommodate the necessary processing and storage facilities, and which is accessible to both deep water ships and to other means of transportation.

"The refinery we have in mind will be of sufficient size to supply most of the needs of the islands, capable of processing between 20,000 and 30,000 barrels of crude oil daily. We estimate that a plant of this size will cost between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 to build here."

CSC Executive Vice-Pres.

Sydney T. Ellis has been named executive vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. With CSC since 1951, Mr. Ellis previously served as administrative vice-president of the company. He has been a member of the Commercial Solvents board of directors since 1953.

Koppers Offering Rubber Grade Styrene to Industry

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week announced that its synthetic rubber grade styrene monomer, previously available only to government synthetic rubber plants, will be made available immediately to industrial users.

Koppers said that it believes that availability of this grade of styrene monomer will enable certain American industries to improve the economics of their operations which have recently been hurt by foreign competition. These industries previously had available only a commercial grade of styrene monomer at a higher price.

According to Koppers, the synthetic rubber grade monomer now being made available is entirely suitable for use in tires, rubber soles and heels, styrene-butadiene latices, for paper, textiles, floor tile and paint industries, and in the polyester and alkyd fields.

Koppers said that the synthetic rubber grade styrene monomer now being made available to industry in general would be priced at 18 cents per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Kobuta, Pa., freight equalized with the nearest competitive source. The monomer will have a minimum styrene content of 99 percent and not more than 0.020 percent sulfur content. Monomer of this purity, it was pointed out, is believed to be entirely satisfactory in all applications except in the production of the plastic, polystyrene.

Grace Gets Credit to Equip Brazilian Insecticides Plant

A credit commitment in the amount of $1,500,000 to finance the purchase of equipment in the United States for a new insecticide and chemical plant being established in the Sao Paulo area of Brazil under the leadership of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, was announced last week by the Export-Import Bank of Washington. Another participant in the Brazilian enterprise known as Fongra Produtos Quimicos, S. A., will be the American Home Products Corporation, New York.

The projected company, which is planned to achieve full production in 1957, will give Brazil a domestic source of a significant portion of its requirements of DDT insecticide, as well as of useful amounts of industrial solvents, detergents, caustic soda, chlorine, and other chemical products. The plant will be situated at Suzano about thirty miles east of the city of Sao Paulo on the lines of the Central Railway.

Although W. R. Grace has been active in the west coast countries of South America and in Argentina through transportation, manufacturing, agricultural and import-export activities, the present enterprise is its first direct investment in Brazil. Upon the recent merger of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company into W. R. Grace & Co., Grace also acquired a new container sealing compound plant at Sao Paulo, Brazil, which is scheduled to go into production before the end of this year. American Home Products Corporation has extensive investments and a well-established distributing organization in that country.

The equity investment by these participants in the new enterprise will amount to several times the financing supplied by the Export-Import Bank. The repayment period will be seven and a half years from the estimated commencement of operations and the rate of interest for the financing will be 5½ percent per annum.

Lysine Produced by duPont In Semi-Commercial Amounts

Lysine is now being made synthetically by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., in semi-commercial quantities. The company's electrochemicals department announced today that it has completed pilot plant facilities for producing laevo-lysine monohydrochloride at its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. This, it was explained, is the naturally occurring form of lysine in which it is most easily assimiliated by the body.

DuPont also said that it has given the new product the trademark "Darvyl" and is making this amino acid available in limited quantities to food manufacturers, pharmaceutical houses, nutritionists and various research groups. Lysine is one of eight amino acids that are considered essential to human nutrition.

Chemical Industry Seen Challenged on 4 Fronts

Four major problems challenge the future of the chemical industry and the country, a luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade was told last week at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. William C. Foster, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, said the four are:—

Future resources of energy, the effect of new technology and changing economic conditions on human health, the training of men and women to manage increased technology, and the advancement of fundamental research.

Explaining that the problems selected represent areas in which the chemical industry is doing concentrated, long-range work, Mr. Foster went on to say, "The chemical industry is one of the most advanced technologically in this country or the world. It is perhaps for this reason that it is now reaching certain barriers which have to be crossed before it can continue its development."

Depletion of Energy Sources

At present rates of consumption, the MCA president said, conventional sources of energy will be insufficient within fifty years to maintain living standards at current levels. At the same time, he pointed out, power demands are being rapidly increased by heavier demands of technology, growing populations throughout the world, and the increasing desire of people in other lands to match American living standards.

"The future supply of power is the essential material problem bearing on the future of world civilization," he said. "It may be more important than the clash of ideologies, serious as that is."

Calling attention to the potentialities of nuclear and solar energy, the fuel cell, and development of low-grade fuel sources, Mr. Foster said all these have one outstanding factor. "They involve heavily the use of chemicals, chemical processes and chemical technics."

Turning to health, Mr. Foster said, "I believe it to be a fact that the chemical industry has done as much or more than any other for the preservation and improvement of health . . . Yet, ahead of us loom a number of serious unsolved problems, and there are heartening indications that chemical technics offer the best hope for their solution."

A number of questions have been raised, he said, as to whether new or increased amounts of chemical products, in mass use over long periods, will adversely affect human life.

Industry Responsibility for Toxicity

"Every person I know in the chemical industry believes that if there is any question as to the possible harm a chemical may produce, raised on the basis of scientific fact, it is first the responsibility of its producer and his industry to determine its toxicological properties."

A committee of the MCA board is now

—*Continued on page 78*

Merck Top Science Post to Tishler

Dr. Max Tishler has been appointed vice-president for scientific activities of the chemical division, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. He succeeds Dr. Per K. Frolich, who has resigned in order to accept an appointment to the top civilian scientific post in the Chemical Corps.

Dr. Tishler will be responsible for the research development, medical, and chemical control activities of the chemical division, and will coordinate the activities of the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research with those of the chemical division.

A member of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Tishler since 1937 has been directly responsible for or closely associated with most of the major Merck scientific developments, including vitamins, cortisone, antibiotics, and sulfonamides. He is author or co-author of about 100 technical publications and inventor or co-inventor of about seventy-five patents.

Dr. Tisler joined Merck in 1937 as a senior chemist, and was subsequently appointed assistant director of developmental research in 1941, director of developmental research in 1945, and director of process research and development in 1953.

In 1951 Dr. Tishler received the Merck board of directors' scientific award in recognition of his research accomplishments and leadership. Under the provisions of this award, the Max Tishler lectures in chemistry were established at Harvard University and the Max Tishler scholarship fund at Tufts College.

Dr. Tishler was a research associate and instructor at Harvard for several years before joining Merck. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, London Chemical Society, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemists, Swiss Chemical Society, Association of Harvard Chemists and Society of Chemical Industry.

Merck Chemical Sales Head

Thomas J. Treacy has been named to the new position of director of sales and marketing of the chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. With Merck since 1936 in various marketing and purchasing posts, Mr. Treacy has been director of sales service since last January.

Sulfur Agreement Signed By Standard, Gulf, Brazos

Standard Sulphur Company, has entered into a contract with Gulf Oil Corporation and Brazos Oil & Gas Company, a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Company, whereby Gulf and Brazos transferred and assigned to Standard the sulfur and the sulfur rights on certain mineral leases owned by Gulf and Brazos. Leases involved in the transaction cover approximately 500 acres in the Allen Dome area of Brazoria County, Tex. Standard Sulphur also has acquired from others about 200 additional acres in the same area.

Exploratory drilling done earlier by other companies on a small portion of the area indicated the presence of a commercial deposit of sulfur in excess of 1,000,000 tons, according to Standard. Under the agreement, Standard will soon begin a drilling program to block out an area upon which a plant will be erected. This plant is to have a minimum capacity of 200 long tons of sulfur per day. The agreement also provides that after Standard has recovered the plant cost, 50 percent of the profits from the sale of the sulfur from the Gulf-Brazos leases will be paid to Gulf-Brazos in proportion to their interests in the leases. The plant is expected to be in operation before the end of 1955.

White Metal Elects Richter

Hubert Richter has been elected president of White Metal Manufacturing Company, Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Richter has been vice-president and treasurer. Stanley M. Rumbough, sr., has been elected chairman of the board.

In the starred area above, construction has started on the new five million dollar plant for the commercial production of the Nitroparaffins and their remarkable family of derivatives. The new plant, the first major step in the company's Nitroparaffin expansion program, is expected to go on stream August 1955.

Located at Sterlington, Louisiana the new plant is surrounded by CSC's great petrochemical facilities, from which such useful and basic products as methanol, ammonia, and nitric acid flow to all industry. In addition to the new NP plant, existing facilities at Peoria, Illinois are being expanded.

Virtually laboratory curiosities a few years ago, the Nitroparaffins have been under study since 1935 in a continuing program of experimental production and evaluation. The four Nitroparaffins and six derivatives, which have already been produced and been proven useful in a wide range of applications, represent only a small fraction of the total number of derivatives under current investigation. The new chemicals represent a unique field of organic chemistry and hold unusual promise for virtually every industry.

The experience of Commercial Solvents Corporation in evaluating these versatile chemicals is available on request to every manufacturer.

CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

STERLINGTON, LA. • PEORIA, ILL. • TERRE HAUTE, IND. • NEWARK, N. J. • AGNEW, CAL. • HARVEY, LA.

Association Meetings

This Week

Agricultural Ammonia Institute, annual meeting and trade show, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 6-8.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Proprietary Association, scientific section meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 10.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual technical meeting and medal award dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual business meeting and dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15; Kentucky hotel, Louisville, Ky., March 20-23; Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 31-February 4; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28.

British Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11.

Chemical and Allied Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Palmer House, Chicago, January 18; Commodore hotel, New York, January 25.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 24, Ritz Carlton hotel, Montreal, February 25; chemical engineering division conference, Ottawa, March 7-9; annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with CCDA, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 20-21; annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 26.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, March 22-24.

National Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15; annual meeting, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, April 16-17.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4.

Plant Maintenance and Engineering Show, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, January 24-27.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual Christmas party, Commodore hotel, New York, December 14.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

World Petroleum Congress, Rome, June 6-15.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, April 6-10.

Washington AIC Will Honor Dr. Farber Tomorrow Night

Dr. Eduard Farber of the Timber Engineering Company, Washington, D. C., has been selected to receive the annual achievement award this year of the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Chemists. Dr. Farber is widely known in industry and government for his work in the utilization of wood for chemical purposes.

A suitably embossed certificate "for his accomplishments in the field of chemistry and timber engineering, and for his high professional standards" has been prepared for presentation to Dr. Farber at the chapter's annual dinner tomorrow night, December 7. The presentation will be made by Paul Reichardt of the Washington Gas Light Company, president of the Washington chapter.

Chemists' Club to Fete Three

The Chemists' Club will hold a testimonial dinner December 9 for three newly-elected honorary members, Roger Adams, J. V. N. Dorr and Sir Hugh Taylor. Cocktails will be served from 5 p.m., with dinner scheduled for an hour later.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: October

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of October. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Oct. 31
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	1,769,000	2,035,000	3,720,000
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude	3,517,000	4,647,000	[2]18,495,000
No. 3, crude	1,097,000	2,480,000	[2]7,428,000
Chinawood or tung oil	.....	3,987,000	46,740,000
Coconut oil, crude	43,159,000	47,974,000	[2]52,343,000
refined	30,698,000	27,433,000	10,318,000
Cod and codliver oil	133,000	1,156,000	4,225,000
Corn oil, crude	22,930,000	21,821,000	11,271,000
refined	9,948,000	19,385,000	3,312,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	219,744,000	170,682,000	105,742,000
refined	161,362,000	148,136,000	[3]817,314,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[4]	[4]	1,235,000
Fish oil, refined	[4]	2,235,000	1,778,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	606,000	683,000	4,423,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	11,040,000	4,769,000	29,949,000
Grease, other than wool	49,040,000	28,429,000	65,248,000
Lard, rendered[5]	197,000,000	[6]11,106,000	31,800,000
refined[5]	127,000,000	8,746,000	19,549,000
Linseed oil, raw	68,821,000	41,254,000	195,183,000
refined	18,060,000	19,419,000	27,304,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	.....	[4]	.....
Menhaden oil	11,040,000	4,769,000	29,949,000
Neatsfoot oil	100,000	267,000	933,000
Oiticica oil	.....	626,000	4,828,000
Olive oil, edible	[1]	241,000	5,924,000
inedible	.....	29,000	71,000
sulfur foots	.....	183,000	3,016,000
Palm oil, crude	.....	9,014,000	[2]22,821,000
refined	5,457,000	5,633,000	1,771,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	5,759,000	8,823,000
refined	4,418,000	4,182,000	1,253,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	1,604,000	5,994,000	4,871,000
refined	5,526,000	3,423,000	4,116,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	[1] .....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	50,000	[1] .....
refined	.....	322,000	1,073,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	702,000	1,690,000	9,122,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
refined	.....	166,000	339,000
Soybean oil, crude	235,894,000	215,930,000	91,115,000
refined	198,863,000	200,722,000	54,679,000
Sperm oil	.....	2,322,000	[2]6,727,000
Tallow, edible	15,255,000	10,032,000	5,746,000
refined	1,139,000	3,361,000	1,057,000
inedible	142,657,000	103,635,000	111,192,000
refined	19,379,000	18,100,000	10,038,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,786,000	1,795,000	20,453,000
refined	613,000	741,000	1,372,000
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	20,957,000	12,807,000	49,056,000
Whale oil	.....	.....	[4] .....
Wool grease	322,000	[8]	[9]1,080,000

Primary Products Except Oil

		Production	Shipment and transfer	Stocks Oct. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	330,412	291,966	[10]243,422
hulls	tons.	144,362	132,639	86,157
linters	running bales.	[11]224,466	184,827	[11]199,049
hull fiber	lbs.	2,531,000	2,027,000	1,2 2,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	3,230,000	2,101,000	4,881,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	499,585	502,963	58,254
Lecithin	lbs.	2,043,000	2,112,000	1,631,000
Edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	[4]	421	[4]
Other	tons.	6,696	6,376	975
industrial soy flour	tons.	3,469	[4]	1,390
Other cake and meal—				
Castor bean	tons.	2,609	2,835	358
Copra	tons.	11,642	11,053	6,191
Corn germ	tons.	13,696	14,060	633
Flaxseed	tons.	65,595	62,925	42,507
Olive	tons.	[13]	[13]	[13]
Peanut[14]	tons.	1,717	2,438	536
Tung nut	tons.	[12]	[12]	[12]
Other	tons.	3,329	3,526	2,468

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Oct. 31
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,431,000	1,335,000	4,107,000
Deodorized oil[15]	22,702,000	8,507,000	7,753,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oil and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	[4]	1,950,000	4,981,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids, hydrogenated[16]	[4]	541,000	1,702,000
unhydrogenated[16]	.....	230,000	220,000
Glycerine, chemically pure (100% basis)[17]	11,631,000	9,279,000	17,839,000
crude (100% basis)[17]	16,467,000	16,834,000	12,133,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	4,663,000	5,922,000	13,435,000
Grease oil and lard oil	4,196,000	2,215,000	6,280,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	66,927,000	63,306,000	20,452,000
Soybean	108,210,000	98,442,000	31,839,000
Other	8,830,000	5,883,000	2,991,000
Inedible—			
Animal	3,781,000	4,287,000	2,337,000
Vegetable	[4]	1,518,000	1,338,000
Fish	[4]	2,015,000	1,534,000
Oleomargarine	[18]117,979,000	[18]	23,615,000
Oleo oil	4,237,000	571,000	1,774,000
Shortening	182,323,000	660,000	108,083,000
Stearine, animal, edible	2,313,000	1,449,000	1,213,000
inedible	1,975,000	1,270,000	1,445,000
vegetable oil, winter	13,755,000	11,972,000	10,082,000
Tall oil, crude	32,551,000	26,256,000	44,523,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	12,272,000	8,598,000	11,349,000
Tallow oil	588,000	978,000	2,039,000
Winterized oil	62,441,000	33,117,000	28,218,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Oct. 31
Castor beans	3,396	4,921	8,682
Copra	23,111	33,811	21,808
Corn germ	27,896	28,273	711
Cottonseed	1,503,092	683,980	1,959,057
Flaxseed	136,272	100,111	112,254
Olives	[13]	[13]	[13]
Peanut[19]	2,910	2,132	1,774
Soybeans	1,494,883	652,059	1,119,356
Tung nuts	[13]	.....	583
Other	6,003	4,611	2,360

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.
[3] Includes 729,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census bureau as owned by Commidity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable September 30, 1954, figure of 768,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted." As of October 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 72,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil of which it is estimated that less than 10,000,000 pounds have not been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census bureau.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data on production collected by US Department of Agriculture. Refined lard data represent federally inspected lard.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, US Department of Agriculture.
[8] Data not available.
[9] Held by wool scourers.
[10] Commodity Credit Corporation, US Department of Agriculture, reported zero stocks for cottonseed cake and meal as of October 31, 1954.
[11] Includes 49,771 bales first cut; 163,232 bales second cut; and 11,463 bales mill run. Average gross bale weight: Total 604.2; first cut, 584.1; second cut, 612.5; and mill run, 573.4 pounds.
[12] Includes 90,051 bales first cut; 85,315 bales second cut; and 13,683 bales mill run.
[13] Included in 'Other' to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[14] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, US Department of Agriculture.
[15] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[16] Data for fatty acids do not include estimates for companies reporting information on an annual basis.
[17] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[18] The total for October, 1954, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 109,742,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips 1,488,000, and bulk other 6,728,000 pounds. The sum of these may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.
[19] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, US Department of Agriculture.

Plant Food Institute Clears Final Hurdle

Consolidation of the American Plant Food Council and the National Fertilizer Association was approved December 1 by members of the council at a special meeting in Washington.

The favorable vote by the council membership, which capped a series of actions on the merger plan during the past two months, cleared the way for the bringing together of the two national trade associations into the National Plant Food Institute next July 1. NFA members approved the consolidation at Hollywood, Fla., on November 11. The merger was sanctioned by the APFC and NFA boards on October 28 and October 19, respectively, following recommendations of a joint committee of the two groups at a meeting in Washington on October 4.

The new, non-profit institute will be governed by a thirty-six-member board of directors. A committee of ten has developed the details of the merger. This committee will formulate the program to be presented to the new board on July 1. Makeup of the committee is as follows:—

Group Working Out Merger Details

Ralph B. Douglass of Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.; E. A. Geoghegan of Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans, La.; J. A. Howell of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va.; John A. Miller of Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; Edwin Pate of Dixie Guano Company, Laurinburg, N.C.; C. T. Prindeville of Chicago; Paul J. Prosser of Baugh & Sons Company, Baltimore, Md.; John E. Sanford of Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Totman of Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, and Louis Ware of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

The following will serve on the institute's first board of directors for a term expiring in 1956:—Richard E. Bennett of Farm Fertilizers, Omaha, Neb.; Mr. Douglass; H. C. Fisher of Sandusky, Ohio; Wallace B. Hicks of Wilson & Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. Howell; B. H. Jones of Sunland Industries, Fresno, Calif.; Ray L. King of Georgia Fertilizer Company, Valdosta, Ga.; William J. Murphy of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York: W. T. Steele, jr., of Cooperative

—*Continued on page 79*

Proprietary Ass'n Details Scientific Meeting Agenda

The Proprietary Association has announced the program for its scientific section meeting to be held December 10 in the Biltmore hotel, New York. The meeting will open at 10 o'clock and luncheon will be served at 12:30, to be followed by an afternoon session at 2:30.

The following papers will be presented:—"Industrial Uses of Radioisotopes," by Dr. Robert E. Burks, jr., head of the organic section of Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala.; "Some Aspects of Radioisotope Therapy of Interest to Pharmacists," by Dr. G. B. Hutchinson, senior pharmacist of the division of administrative services of the Public Health Service, and "Pharmaceutical Radioisotopes," by J. C. Searles, of the department of radioactive pharmaceuticals of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

Also, "Acquainting the Public With Radioisotopes," by Gordon Molesworth, of Molesworth Associates, New York, and "Color in Industry," by Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president of Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

State, Territorial Health Officials Plan Conference

State and territorial health officials of the United States will hold their fifty-third annual conference in Washington, D. C., today through Friday. The group will meet with the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service and the chief of the children's bureau. In addition to the state health officers the meeting will also include the state mental health authorities and the representatives of the state hospital survey and construction agencies.

SAACI Xmas Party Dec. 14

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual Christmas party December 14 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served from 6:30 p.m., at which time copies of the *Chemical Peddler* will be distributed. Dinner is scheduled for 8 p.m., and entertainment and distribution of prizes for 9:30 p.m. Take-home table favors and door prizes are planned. Price is $17 per person for SAACI members and guests.

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Bismuth Subnitrate NF Powder, Heavy Powder

Bismuth Subsalicylate USP Powder and Special Light Powder

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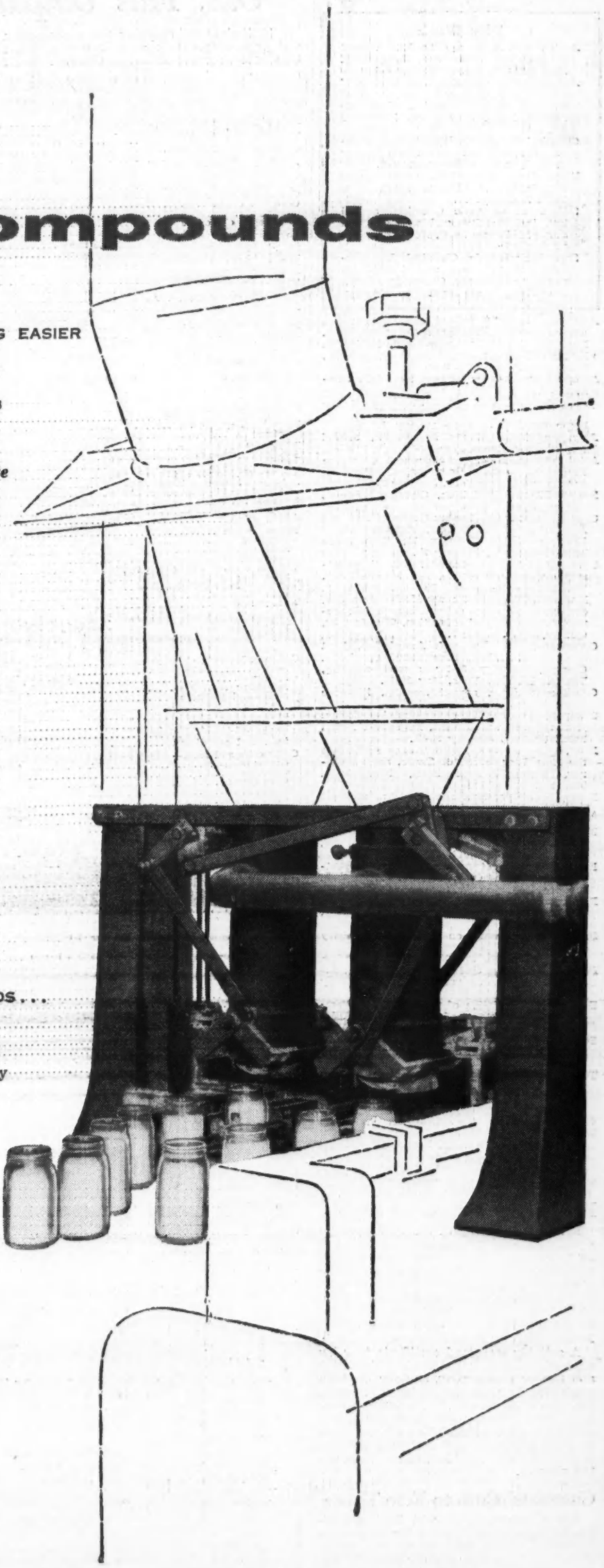

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Chemicals and Related Materials

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic)
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., tanks works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
c.l. frt equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks frt equald lb. .1050 - .1390
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP bbls 2,000-lb lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .76 - .81
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.27 - 1.35
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.28 - 1.36
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - .82
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - .83
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - .38½
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.10.50 - 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipt., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys, c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls, dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50 - —
buck, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton.181.50 - —
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric acid $25 per ton higher
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
c.l. works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .25½ - .27
Caprylic dms lb. .27¾ - .29½
Cassella dms., 100% basis, frt., alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic fib dms. works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 046% - —
t.c.l. frt equald lb. .051% - —
tanks, frt equald lb 041% - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾% dms. c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine dms. c.l. lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
hydrous gran. fine gran., dms. c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. 28 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed bbls lb 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¼ - .26
tanks lb. .22½ - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .26¾
tanks lb. .23¼ - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .14½ - .16¼
tanks lb. .12¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .14 - .15¾
tanks lb. .12¼ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.09
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207 C or above ref dms c.l. frt. equald gal 98 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal 1.01 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 90 - —
204° to 207° C., ret., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.03 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms c.l same basis gal 1.06 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
Imp. 75% at 215 C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. 75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 236° C., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection fib dms 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. 33½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.60 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90% cbys c.l. works lb. .1625 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, AR, vil bots., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste bbls frt allo lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25 lb. lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35% dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works 100% basis, lb .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20 cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22° cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 13¼ - .13½
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. 16¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 19¼ - —
Acid, hydrofluoric, CP USP prices to dealers 1c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 - 1.33
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750 - .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3690
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 - —
1 to 19 lb. .2225 - .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.98
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35½ - .37
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2025 - —
w. w., dms lb. .2325 - —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, works lb. 11¼ - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	p-	para
		equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	shipt.	shipment
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	n-	normal	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	t.l.	truck loads
		NF	National Formulary	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
				vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Ethyl, 190 Pf.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted basis		9.00	9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.05	6.85
38° Be chys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.25	—
l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.55	7.35
40° Be. chys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.75	—
l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.05	7.85
42° Be chys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.25	—
l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.55	8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	—
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
Oleic, s.d., dms	lb.	.16¾	.18½
tanks	lb.	.15	—
dbl. dist., (white), dms	lb.	.19¼	.21
tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).			
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).			
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).			
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾	—
Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works.	lb.	1.14	—
Palm oil, dbl. dist., dms	lb.	.14	.15¾
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)			
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).			
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)			
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)			
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)			
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns.	lb	75	1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.80	8.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.10	—
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	.09½
Picric, NF, bbls.	lb.	.60	—
tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	.35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).			
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S., bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms	lb.	.37	—
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.46	—
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms	lb.	.41	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.48	—
powd., fib. dms	lb.	.53	—
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66	.70
Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.16¼	.18
tanks	lb.	.14½	—
s. d., dms	lb.	.14¾	.16½
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¾	.15½
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¼	.15
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.16	.17¾
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	.75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
Sulfuric, 60° Be. chys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	—
66° Be, chys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	—
99-100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	—
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
40% tanks, works	ton.	29.00	—
65% tanks works	ton.	39.50	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.13½	.15¼
hydrogenated, bgs	lb.	.12¾	.14¼
rubbermakers, bgs	lb.	.11½	.13
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.76
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	1.69
tech., dms	lb.	.95	—
Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt.	lb.	.41½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.42	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.43	—
small dms	lb.	.45	.51
imp., bgs	lb.	.36½	Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis	lb.	1.80	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)			
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.40	—
Aconite root, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots	gram.	15.00	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)			
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls	lb.	2.90	3.10
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms	lb.	3.40	3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works	lb	8.50	11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms, c.l	lb	65	90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls	lb.	1.30	1.33
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.35	1.37
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	.85	.87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)			
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
ACS grade dms, c.l. dlvd	lb.	.45	—
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	.79
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½	.49
n Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Cetyl extra fcy. cns., 500-lb lots or more	lb.	.73	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	1.15
NF, fcy. cns., 140-lb lots or more	lb.	.58	.82
smaller lots	lb	.59	.82
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.15	2.75
Decyl, bots	lb	1.75	2.00
indust. (see 1-Decanol).			
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.54½	—
l.c.l., same basis,	gal.	.59½	.65¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.41½	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.56	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	.67
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.60½	.66¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.42½	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.54	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59	.65
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	.64
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.55½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.60½	.66¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.42½	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.56	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	.67
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.54½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½	.65¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41½	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	.64
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.56	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	.67
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.54	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.59	.65
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41	—
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	20.48	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.53	20.59
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.35	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.53	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	.64
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40	—

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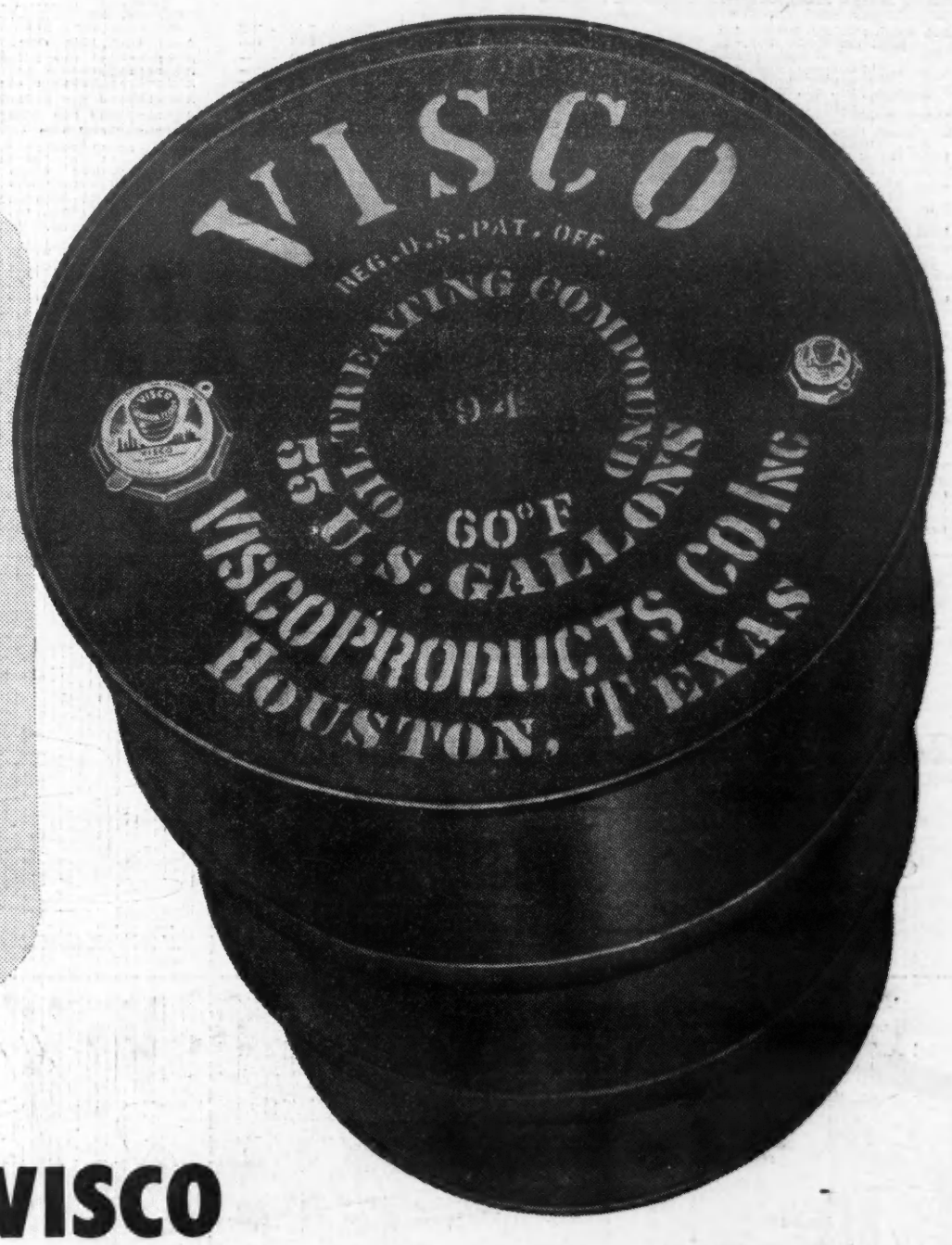

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Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Alcohol, Ethyl, Absolute—Ammonium Sulfate

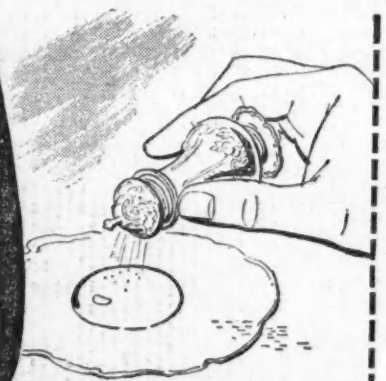
Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.50 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 21.50 - 21.60
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
i.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).

Alcohol, 2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 93%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .568 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt alld lb. 28.50 - —
soln., 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms. works lb. 25½ .26¼

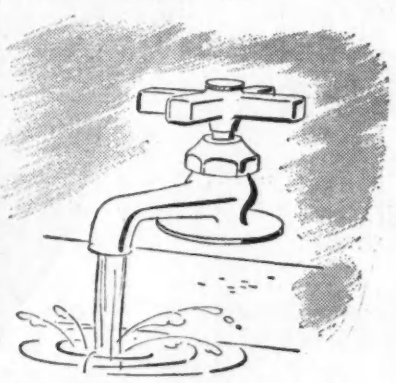
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .40 - —
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31

Aluminum, fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1678- .1875
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 80 00 -85 00
light bgs. dlvd lb .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb .21 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. 18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract works lb 79½ —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99% + ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 222 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld, lb. .205 - —
Oxide, amorpaous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb .72 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50 lb dm., 4c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment at 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l lb. .33 - .37
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, etns., c.l lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, etns., c.l lb. .33 - —
l.c.l lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., c.l., bgs., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, c.l., bgs., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works, ton. 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton. 68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton. 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles. ton. 89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms works lb. .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 42.00 -47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works, ton. 44.00 - —
bulk, works ton. 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .08½ - .10

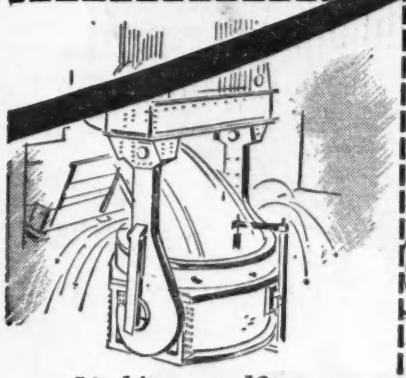
What has *aluminum* got to do *with...*



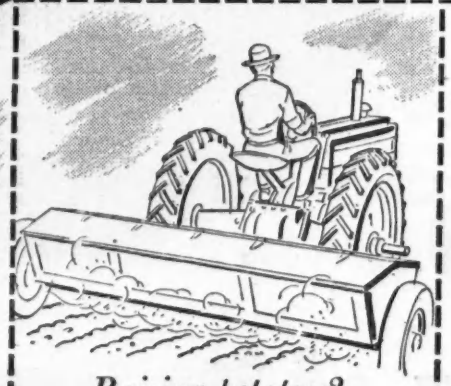
Salting an egg?



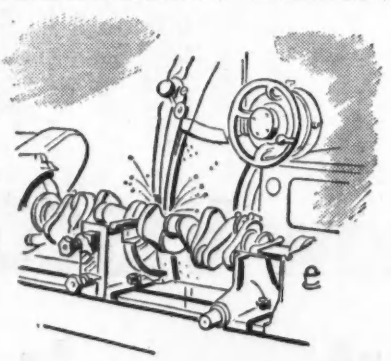
Purification of water?



Making steel?



Raising potatoes?



Grinding a crankshaft?

Alcan Chemicals are the answers

Alcan (Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.) offers industry the basic chemical ingredients used in ingot production and other chemicals associated with the aluminum processes. Many of these Alcan Chemicals are regularly used by industry to improve process applications and product quality.

In saltcellars, alumina, activated, absorbs moisture, makes salt easier to shake. For water purification, aluminum sulphate and chlorine are widely used in water treatment. Open hearth furnaces use magnesium oxide refractory bricks to increase steel output. Magnesia fertilizer is responsible for higher-yield potato crops. Alumina and bauxite are widely used for high quality abrasive wheels.

These are only a few of the jobs done by Alcan Chemicals.

Co-operating in the production of Alcan Chemicals are a number of affiliated companies. Each of these sister companies specializes in its own field of endeavor such as: Laboratory research . . . exploring, mining and processing raw materials throughout the free world . . . development of shipping methods for the protection and speedy delivery of products.

One of Alcan's sister companies, Aluminium Limited Sales, Inc., distributes Alcan Chemicals in the United States. The office near you will be glad to help you with your special chemical requirements.

ALCAN CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

Alumina, Activated
Alumina, Calcined
Alumina Hydrate
Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous
Aluminum Fluoride
Aluminum Sulphate
Bauxite
Chlorine, Liquid
Cryolite, Artificial
Fluorspar
Lime
Magnesia
Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous
Sodium Fluoride
Sulphuric Acid

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ALCAN Aluminum Chemicals

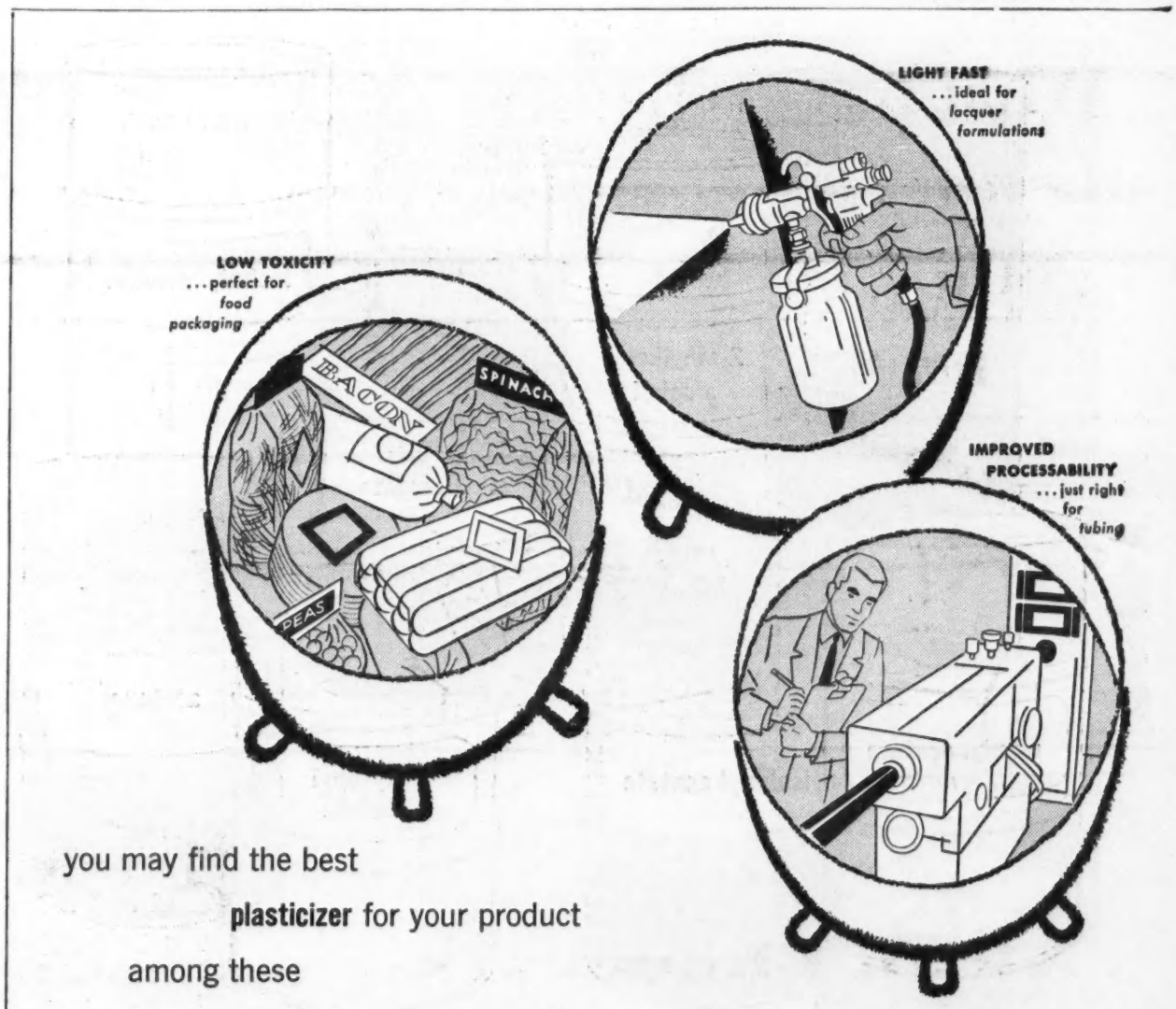
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton 240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton 280.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis. ton 180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.90 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. lb. .24 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. Nominal.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed whole, bgs. lb .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .59 - .62
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo 74.80 - 83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis 25.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dvld lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - .07⅛
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l., (20 tons) mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy ton 21.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 165.00 - —
cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton 180.00 - 190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms, c.l. frt equald ton 255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, dms lb 14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 41.60 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 8.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh bgs. c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
Bentonite, imp., Italian, white, low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys. dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., ngs. dms c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .009
l.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine dms lb 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Ammonium Sulfide—Bismuth Metal

Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50-1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, US P, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24⅛
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —



you may find the best

plasticizer for your product

among these

PFIZER CITRIC ACID ESTERS

Acetyl Triethyl Citrate: Highly recommended as a plasticizer for cellulose acetate and other cellulosic derivatives. Less volatile than many plasticizers commonly used with cellulose acetate. Results in improved heat and light stability.

Triethyl Citrate: Recommended as a solvent plasticizer for cellulose acetate and other cellulosic derivatives. Has low solubility in oil. Ideal for products which must be resistant to oil and grease.

Acetyl Tributyl Citrate: Recommended particularly for heat and light stable polyvinyl chloride film, sheeting and extrusions. Extremely low in toxicity, it lends itself to the production of food wrappings and other products in which toxicity is a factor.

Tributyl Citrate: Recommended for vinyl film, sheeting and extrusions. This low-toxicity plasticizer is especially desirable for food packaging, beverage tubing, hospital sheeting and apparel which may contact the skin. *Also an effective anti-foaming agent, particularly where toxicity is a factor.*

For additional information about these products, write for Technical Bulletin #31, "Pfizer Citric Acid Esters as Plasticizers."

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.

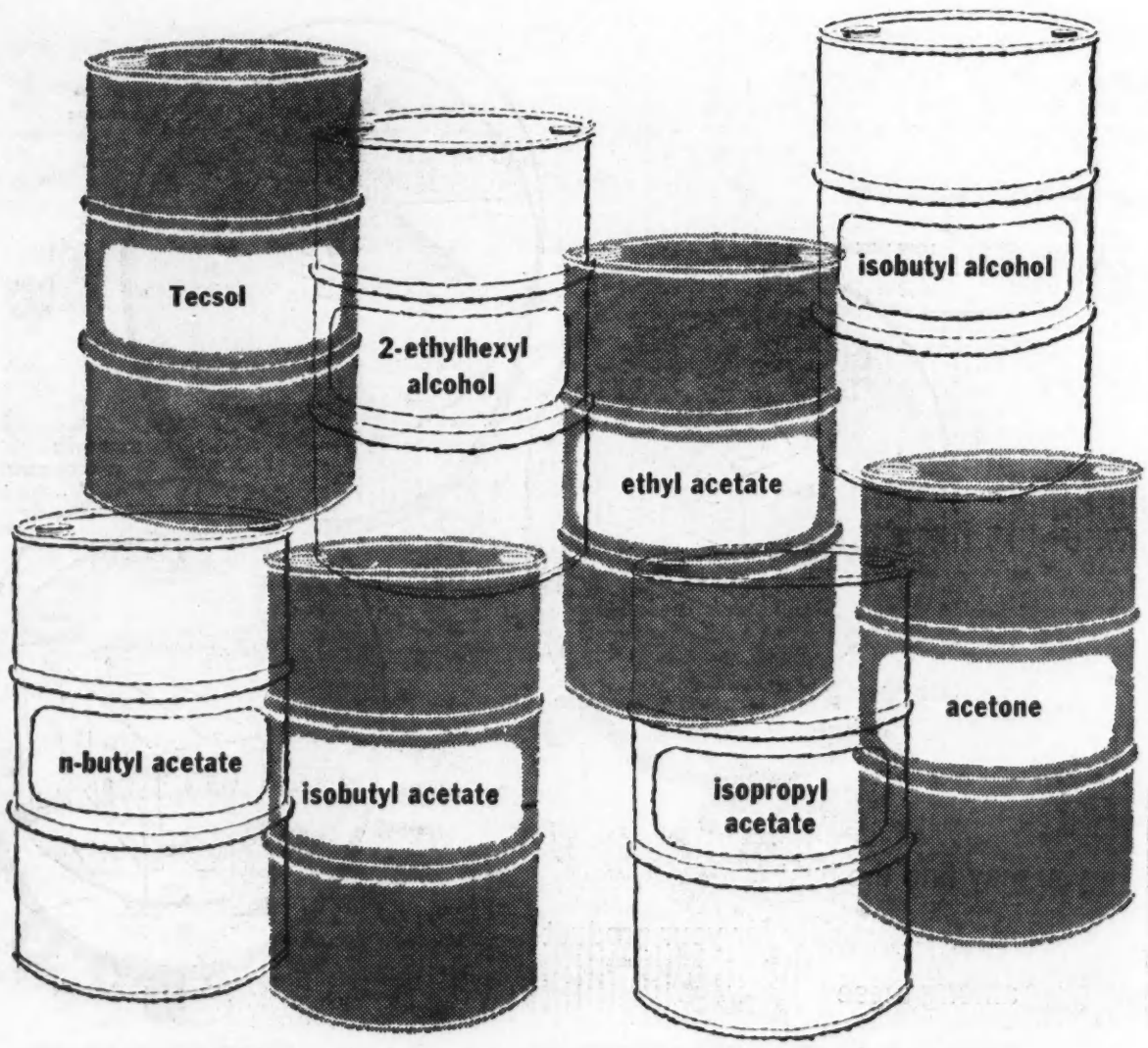
Manufacturing Chemists for Over 100 Years Pfizer

Bismuth Nitrate—Calcium Carbide

Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.59 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Black, Charcoal (see C.).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .06½
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton 105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - .16½
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .22½
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Blue, cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 68.00 -70.00
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N.Y. Chi ton 103.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - 26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy. lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. or Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
anhyd., dms. lb. 3.35 - —
syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —



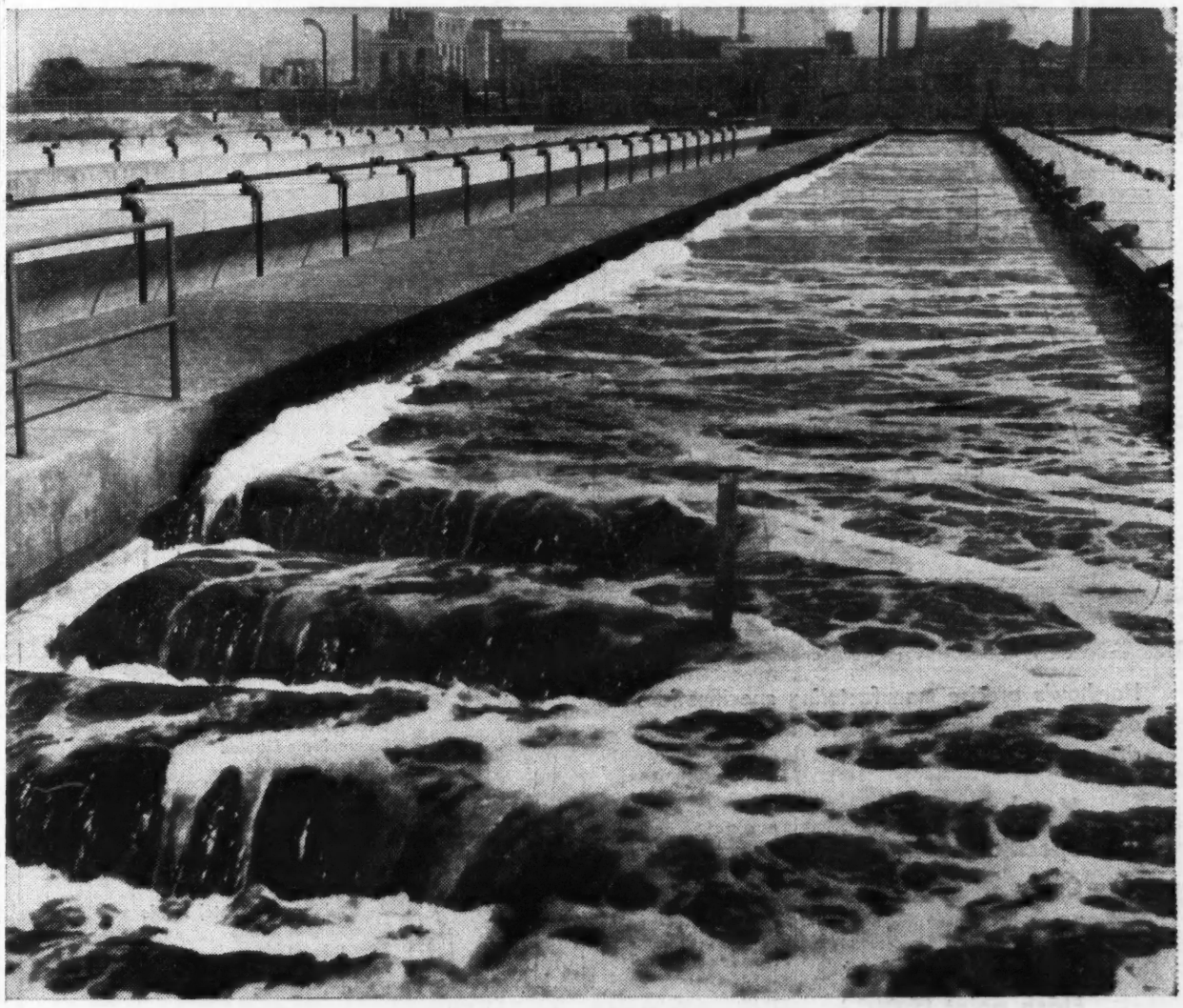
Eastman
solvents

These products are stored in bulk in the major industrial centers of the United States. For further information, write or call your nearest Eastman representative.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
Kingsport, Tennessee
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St.; **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 -
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works: ton 110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton.33.00 - —
powd. bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. works same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran. dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb 29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms, lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm 26.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald. ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs. lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl-carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
8-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- .0525
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10¼- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, selected, bleached, A, cs. lb. 3.75 - —
B, cs. lb. 3.30 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.90 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
Carotene, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22 - .22¼
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots same basis lb 23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. 25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16½- .16¾
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .18½- .19
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .17½- .17¾
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. Nominal
thin, bls. lb. Nominal
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.100.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. No prices.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt lb. .48 - .50
Indian, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, tech., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works lb 1.85 1.98
smaller lots works lb 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .75 - .80
Roman cs lb 1.00 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Chestnut extract powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb 23 - —
l.c.l., works lb 24 - —
tanks, works lb 21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.35 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, cs., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T NF, bbls. works lb. .75 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin 42% dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
l.c.l., same basis lb 19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb 55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns. c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —



Pennsalt Chemicals for Water and Sewage Treatment

CHLORINE (liquid)—Water works grade in cylinders and ton containers.

AMMONIA, Anhydrous—Refrigeration grade in cylinders.

PERCHLORON®—High test calcium hypochlorite containing 70% available chlorine. Packed in 100 lb. drums.

Pennsalt Chemicals

Save time by calling the Pennsalt office nearest you.

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON
2901 Taylor Way, Tacoma 1, Washington

4-Chloro-2-Aminotoluene—Cubeb Berries

4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.23 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .59 - .60
"0000" bgs., shipt lb. Nominal.
Citral, bots., cns lb. 6.05 - 6.20
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol bots., dms lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .57 - .58
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or med. vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or med. vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- 1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.37 - 1.30
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. 75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .88 Nom.
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .273
Chloride anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lo. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 90%, bbls., works lb. .41 - .46½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.65
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.172.50 Nom.
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.167.50 Nom.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.72.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton.70.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. No prices.
powd., cs lb. No prices.

Harshaw's precise manufacturing specifications demand the following tests for every batch of driers produced:

- Metal content
- Specific gravity
- Color
- Viscosity
- Total solids content
- Flash point (T.C.C.)
- Moisture content
- Acid value
- Miscibility with raw linseed oil
- Miscibility with mineral spirits
- Benzene insoluble content
- Customer's specified tests

LIQUID DRIERS
Uversol (Naphthenate) Liquids
Linoresinate Liquids
Linoleate Liquids
Lithos
Octasols
Pastes
Pastalls

SOLID DRIERS
Uversol (Naphthenate) Solids
Linoresinate Solids
Linoleate Solids
Soyate Solids
Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
Precipitates Resinates
Drying Salts:
Cobalt
Lead
Manganese
Zinc

Order your next requirement of Driers from Harshaw. Produced and tested at our Plant, Gloucester City, N. J. . . . The most modern facilities available . . . For nation-wide distribution through 18 stock points.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. ..... lb. .13 • —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .13 • —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ • —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2 75 • —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 • —
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton. 96.00 • —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works .. ton. 120.00 • —
l.c.l. dms., works ..... ton. 140.00 • —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 • —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .72 • —
tanks works ..... ga. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ • .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis .... lb. .30 • .38¼
tanks, works, same basis .... lb. .27 • .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 • —
6 oz cyls., works ..... cyl. 12.00 • —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 • —
100-gal. lots ..... gal. .37 • —
200-gal. lots ..... gal. .36 • —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .494 • —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .46½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½ • .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½ • .56½
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .35 • .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 • —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 • —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .29 • —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis .... lb. .28 • —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .30 • —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½ • —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 • —
14½% P, paper bgs, works .. ton. 48.00 • —
17% P, paper bgs., works .... ton. 56.00 • —
18% P, paper bgs., works .... ton. 64.35 • —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10 • .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .23 • .24
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .22 • .23
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 25.00 • —
dl, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.10 • —
canary paper bgs, c.l. .... 100 lbs. 8.69 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.84 • —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 8.79 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.94 • —
white, paper bgs., c.l. .. 100 lbs. 8.53 • —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.68 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼ • .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. ..... lb. .17¾ • —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ... lb. 4.50 • 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¼ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28¼ • —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30¼ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¼ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28¼ • —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms. ..... lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ • .90
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .90¼ • .91
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .88 • —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .68 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .68½ • .69
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .66 • .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 • .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 • —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .95 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ • .31½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½ • .32½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29½ • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .63 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½ • .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 • —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works .. lb. .75 • .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾ • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .05 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¾ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04¼ • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ • —
tanks works ..... lb. .40¾ • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .56¼ • .59
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59¼ • .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.85 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .26¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¼ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½ • —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 • —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .67½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .68½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .65½ • —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .25 • —

Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .18¾ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½ • —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 • —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾ • —
Borborate, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 • —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 • —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 • —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¼ • —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .20¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½ • —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼ • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .25¼ • —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½ • —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41½ • —

Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 • —
1-kilo lot ..... kilo. 110.00 • —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 • 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 5.50 • 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms. ..... lb. .35 • .38
Oleate, dms ..... lb. .31 • —
Stearate, dms ..... lb. .26 • .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½ • .65
tanks, works ..... lb. .62 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 • —
Sulfate, bulk ..... gram. .17 • —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 • 3.00
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.04 • 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½ • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30½ • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½ • .64
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .61 • .61½

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 46 • —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. ..... lb. .13 • —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .12 • —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb 5.25 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 • —
Ethanolamines, annyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.45 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 1.40 • —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ... lb. .53 • —
Hydroquinone, dms ..... lb. 1.70 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .29½ • —
lb. .29½ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30½ • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½ • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.26 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.25 • —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .16 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ • —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .42½ • —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .33 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .39½ • —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .33 • —

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by NITROGEN DIVISION

—production early in 1955

Early in 1955 Nitrogen Division comes on stream with Ethanolamines from its new Orange, Texas, plant.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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N,N-Dimethylaniline—Epsom Salt

N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equaid lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. allds., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works lb. .43½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. allds lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. allds lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse. gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ½c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. $.30 - $.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
363 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
443 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Ailzarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.13 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

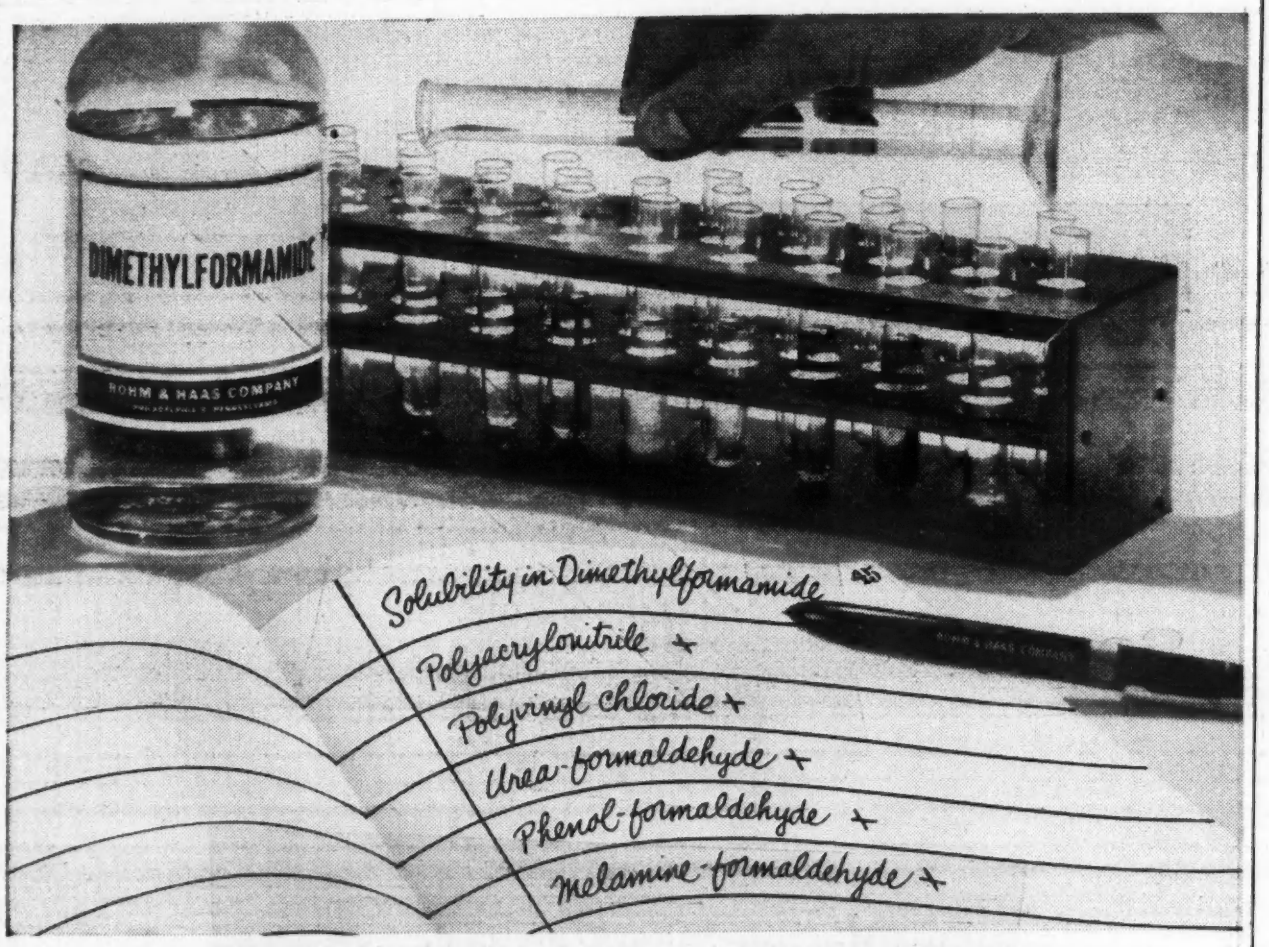
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.55 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

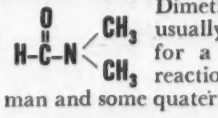
Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.04 - 1.06
tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .65 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 32.95 - 35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).



Rohm & Haas Dimethylformamide solves a variety of solvent problems

Dimethylformamide is a colorless, stable, relatively high-boiling liquid of strong and selective solvent powers. Its molecular weight, melting point, and viscosity are low; its thermal stability is high.

Dimethylformamide is soluble in both polar and non-polar materials, presumably because the methyl groups of the compound are hydrophobic and its amide group is hydrophilic.



Dimethylformamide is an unusually good solvent medium for a number of organic reactions, including the Ullman and some quaternization reactions.

Dimethylformamide may be used to purify and package acetylene and other gases. It is an excellent solvent for polyacrylonitrile, permitting coagulation in water during fiber spinning operations.

Dimethylformamide may be employed to separate aromatic hydrocarbons from naphthenic and aliphatic compounds, suggesting its use in petroleum refining.

As a solvent for coating resins, dimethylformamide encourages the production of "high-solids" coatings of low viscosity. Among the resins soluble in dimethylformamide are: acrylics, vinyls, alkyds, polyamides, cellulosics, polystyrene, phenol-formaldehyde, natural and synthetic rubber.

Write Dept. SP for data and sample.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 - .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo.150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.29.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots. oz.34.50 -35.61
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96% dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld lb. 11¼ —
99% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ —
syn., 85-98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-96% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11¼ —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd lb. 11½ —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 56½ —
Acrylate dms. c.l., and truck load works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks works lb. .42¾ —
Ammobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 96% dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
Butyl Cellosolve, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 —
tanks, works lb. .34 —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., ogs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech. cyl., c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis lb. 10 —
USP bots cyls lb. .22 .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamine, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, chys. works lb 3.39 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .11½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb 4.75 - 4.65
Hydrophosphate, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¼% Fe, dms. frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green USP XII, gran. dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. 30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. 25½ .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l. works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls. c.l., works ton 10.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½ .10
Fir balsam Canada, cns gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver)
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic 60% protein bags, Balto area ton.150.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.145.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd lb. .062 —
Zone 2 lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0345- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent bgs., c.l., shipt point ton. 4.50 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- .23
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .20
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls c.l lb. .21½ —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 —
solid No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 —

G

G salt 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb 73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. 23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. 17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb 22 23
powd. bbls., bxs lb. 23 24
Geraniol, extra, cns. dms lb 1.90 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb 60 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 1.45 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .32 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs l min.
No. 2, bgs lb. .37 - .38
No. 3, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —

Epinephrine—Glue, Bone, Packers'

can a Solvent be "perfect"?

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It's worth investigating—especially with today's competition. That's where a solvent survey can help you. The lacquer technology section at the Celanese Technical Service & Applications Laboratories can review your formulation, conduct tests, comparisons, prepare cost analyses ... and there's no obligation.

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SPECIALIZED
- Acetone
- n-Propanol
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- Isobutanol
- n-Butanol
- Celanese Solvent 203
- Celanese Solvent 601
- Celanese Solvent 901-H
- Methanol

Celanese* CHEMICALS

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Glue, Bone, Renderers'—Hydroxycitronellal

Glue, bone, renderers' 100 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 24 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 26 - —
207-236 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 37 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soapiye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —

Glycerine, USP, CP, yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.50 -23 00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .59¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45

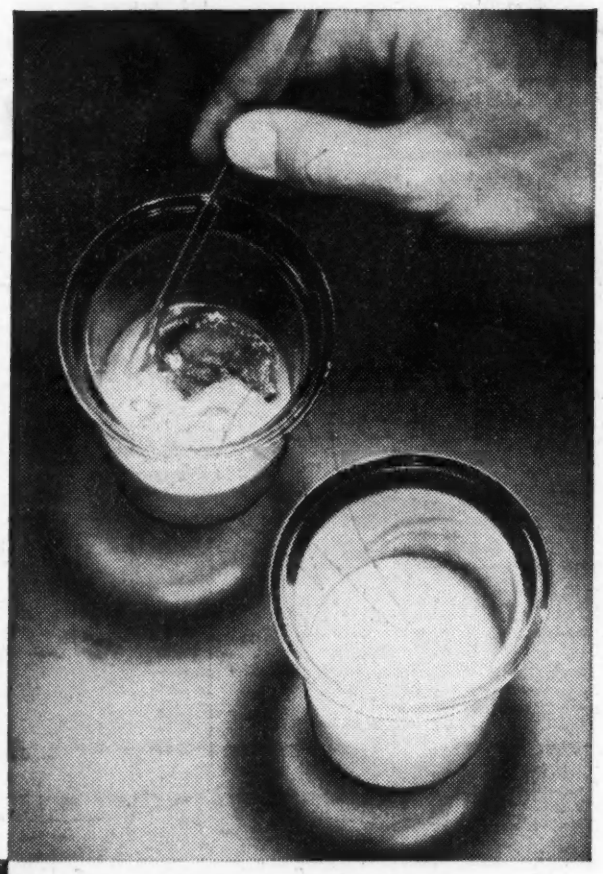
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .20 - .21
powd., USP, bbls lb. .26 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .40 - .42
CBB, bgs lb. .29 - .31
DBB, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
DK, bgs lb. .20 - .22
dust, bgs lb. .12 - .13
MA, soft, bgs lb. .20½- .21½
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .18 - .20
sorts, bgs lb. .20½- .22½
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .21 - .23
nubs, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
E. bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No prices.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .38 - .42
No. 2, bbls lb. .32 - .36
No. 3, bbls lb. .27 - .30
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.95 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., same basis ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .13½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14 00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 454.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine bots oz.29 50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz.25.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd., W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls dlvd lb .03¾ .05
35%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00

Dow Preservatives act as "life insurance" for product quality of many adhesives

Dowicides A, F, and G prevent bacterial attack on adhesives, solve mold growth and odor problems



DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES extend life of often-opened library pastes.

DOWICIDE® PRESERVATIVES alone account for this difference in two samples of the same product. Standard industrial adhesive samples were inoculated with microorganisms from a spoiled adhesive, then exposed for one week to a temperature of 86°F. Under these conditions, *untreated* test sample (*left*, above) has liquefied, shows mold growth, has objectionable odor. Decomposition under bacterial attack has left adhesive without needed properties. Test sample *treated* with Dowicide Preservatives (*right*, above) resisted such attack—retains proper consistency and all other desirable characteristics.

Fourteen various Dowicide Preservatives currently increase manufacturing efficiency and prolong product quality to the benefit of maker and consumer. They find use in the paint, petroleum, textile, paper and pulp, agricultural, leather, cordage, transportation and other industries. *Your* processing, packaging or selling operations might be helped materially by one or several Dowicide Preservatives. Dow's laboratories are equipped to analyze preservative problems and to test submitted samples. For detailed information, mail coupon to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

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City_____ Zone____ State_____

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, jars, dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 6.55 - 6.85
6.80 - 11.25
b-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.25
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .62 - .95
formate dms. ..... lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots ..... kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls, bxs ..... lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .60

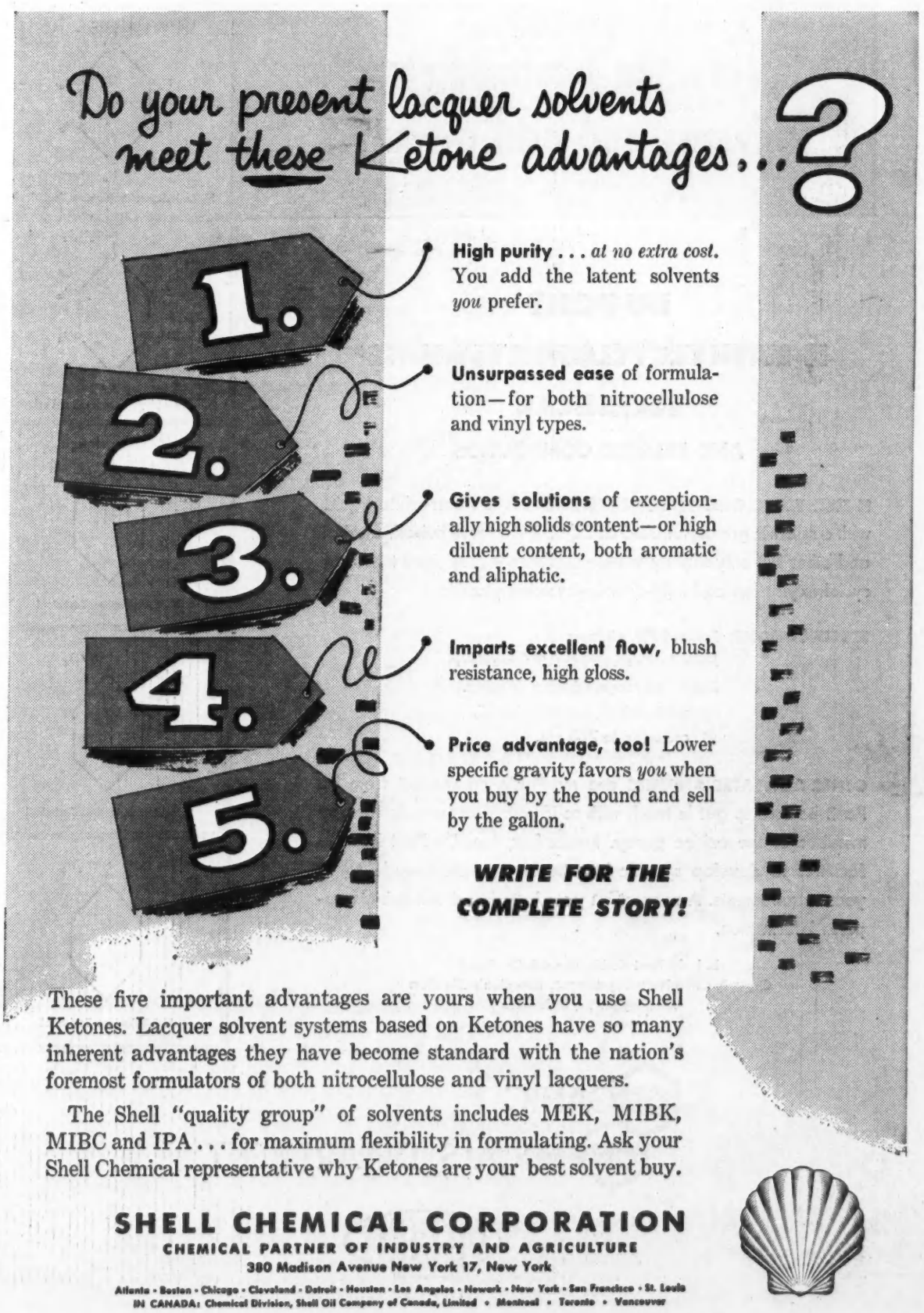
K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .08 - .16¼
collodial, fib. dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ... lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots, works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ... lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works .. lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works ..... lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ..... lb. .1437 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65¼ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls .. lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls ..... lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls .. lb. .23 - —
gran, bbls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. ..... lb. .15 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .34¾ - —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1580- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¼ - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .23¾ - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd .... lb. .31¼ - —
Nitrate, bbls ..... lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works ..... lb. .31¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls .... lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .... lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —

Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¼ - —
24% Pb, dms ..... lb. .20¼ - .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - .20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½ - .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. ..... lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, agricultural bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble bulk Adams, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Annville Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin Texas ..... ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte Pa. ..... ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo N Y ..... ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa ... ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn ..... ton. 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg Ohio ... ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Keystone Ala ..... ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn ..... ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ..... ton. 12.50 - —
Lewisburg Ohio .... ton 10.00 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton 25 10 - 26 84
Marble Cliff Ohio ton 10 00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ... ton. 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton. 11.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ..... ton. 14.50 - 23.63
Quincy Ill ..... ton. 10.00 - 13.00
Reddick Fla ..... ton 13 50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton 12.25 - —
Winooski Vt ..... ton 15 50 - —
Woodville Ohio ..... ton 11 50 - —
York Pa ..... ton 15 50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton 14 50 - —
Austin Texas ..... ton. 13 00 - —
Bellefonte Pa ..... ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo N Y ..... ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa ... ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago Ill ..... ton 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ..... ton 14.00 - —
El Paso Texas ..... ton 17 50 - —
Engle W Va ..... ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton Va .... ton 13 50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg Ohio .... ton 14 00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..... ton. 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff Ohio .. ton. 13 50 - —
McNeil Tex ..... ton 13 00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ... ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton. 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. .. ton. 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ..... ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Reddick Fla ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, Springfield, Mo. ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski Vt ..... ton 15 50 - —
Woodville Ohio ..... ton 14 50 - —
York Pa ..... ton 14 50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 - —
Annville Pa ..... ton 17 00 - —
Austin Texas ..... ton 13 00 - —
Bellefonte Pa ..... ton 17 50 - —
Carey Ohio ..... ton 11 00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Engle, W Va. ..... ton 14 50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton Va .... ton 13 50 - —
Lee Mass ..... ton 17 00 - —
Lewisburg Ohio .... ton 15 00 - —
Marble Cliff Ohio .. ton 16 00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ..... ton 16 00 - —
Menemmee Mich ... ton 14 00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton. 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ... ton 12 75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton 10 00 - —
Springfield Mo ..... ton 12 25 - —
Scotrock, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Woodville Ohio .... ton 16 50 - —
York Pa ..... ton 15 50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 7.35 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.05
96-98%, dms ..... lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots ..... lb. 3.90 - 5.25


Do your present lacquer solvents meet these Ketone advantages...?
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High purity . . . at no extra cost. You add the latent solvents you prefer.
Unsurpassed ease of formulation—for both nitrocellulose and vinyl types.
Gives solutions of exceptionally high solids content—or high diluent content, both aromatic and aliphatic.
Imparts excellent flow, blush resistance, high gloss.
Price advantage, too! Lower specific gravity favors you when you buy by the pound and sell by the gallon.
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Lindane—Methyl Cellulose

Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.72.00 - —
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton.67.00 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, tech., c.l., works and dlvd lb. .95 - 1.00
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.20
NF, c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.45 - —
tech., cryst., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb 2.15 - —
ton lots lb 2.20 - —
less ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., ton lots lb. 1.10 - —
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 18½- —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.50 - —
di-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.50 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., 82% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms. bgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - .2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher
Mandrake root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works, ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms., lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthalene, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., dms., works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. 33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 33½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 .06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 8.15 - 8.40
Japanese, cs lb.13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib., dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask.315.00 -320.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., Metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal. .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .47 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2,-4,000 gals. min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
di-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98% fib. dms. same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide (jobbers only), various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85

Versatile intermediates, solvents and acid acceptors

DU PONT

N-METHYLCYCLOHEXYLAMINE TECHNICAL

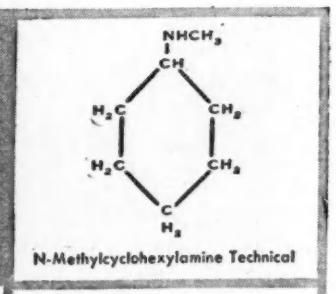
AND RELATED COMPOUNDS

N-METHYLCYCLOHEXYLAMINE TECHNICAL is a water-white liquid with a specific gravity of 0.86 at 20°C. It is soluble in both alcohol and ether but only slightly soluble in water. It may show traces of cyclohexylamine and N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine.

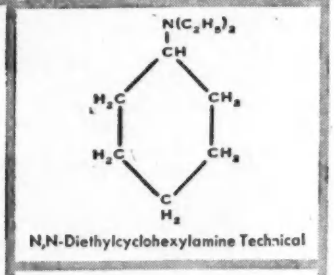
SPECIFICATIONS: Purity: 99% minimum
Methylaniline content: 0.3% maximum
Distillation range: Distills 5 to 95 cc. within 2.0°C., including 149°C, corrected to 760 mm.

OTHER ALKYLATED ANILINES are available on request from Du Pont. Be sure to get in touch with us if your process calls for any member of the aniline group. Remember, too, Du Pont has the facilities to develop specific intermediates, custom-made to fit your requirements. A request on your letterhead will bring complete information.

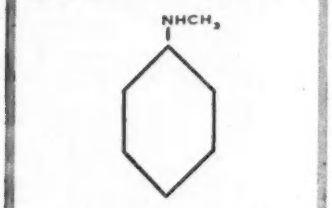
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Organic Chemicals Department, Chemicals Division
Wilmington 98, Delaware



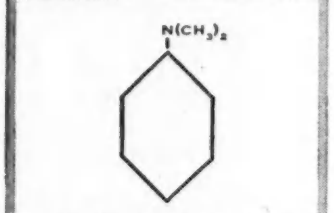
N-Methylcyclohexylamine Technical



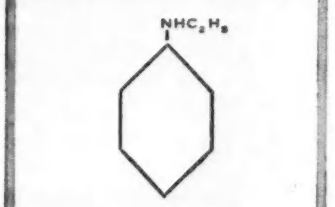
N,N-Diethylcyclohexylamine Technical



N-Methylaniline Technical



N,N-Dimethylaniline Technical



N-Ethylaniline Technical

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

DU PONT
REG U.S. PAT OFF

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ref dms. any quantity works lb. .03 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns. dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP. cns., 50 lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.14 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .37½- —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd. cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. Nominal
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 54.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -65.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .07¼ Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .05½- .06
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resub., dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —

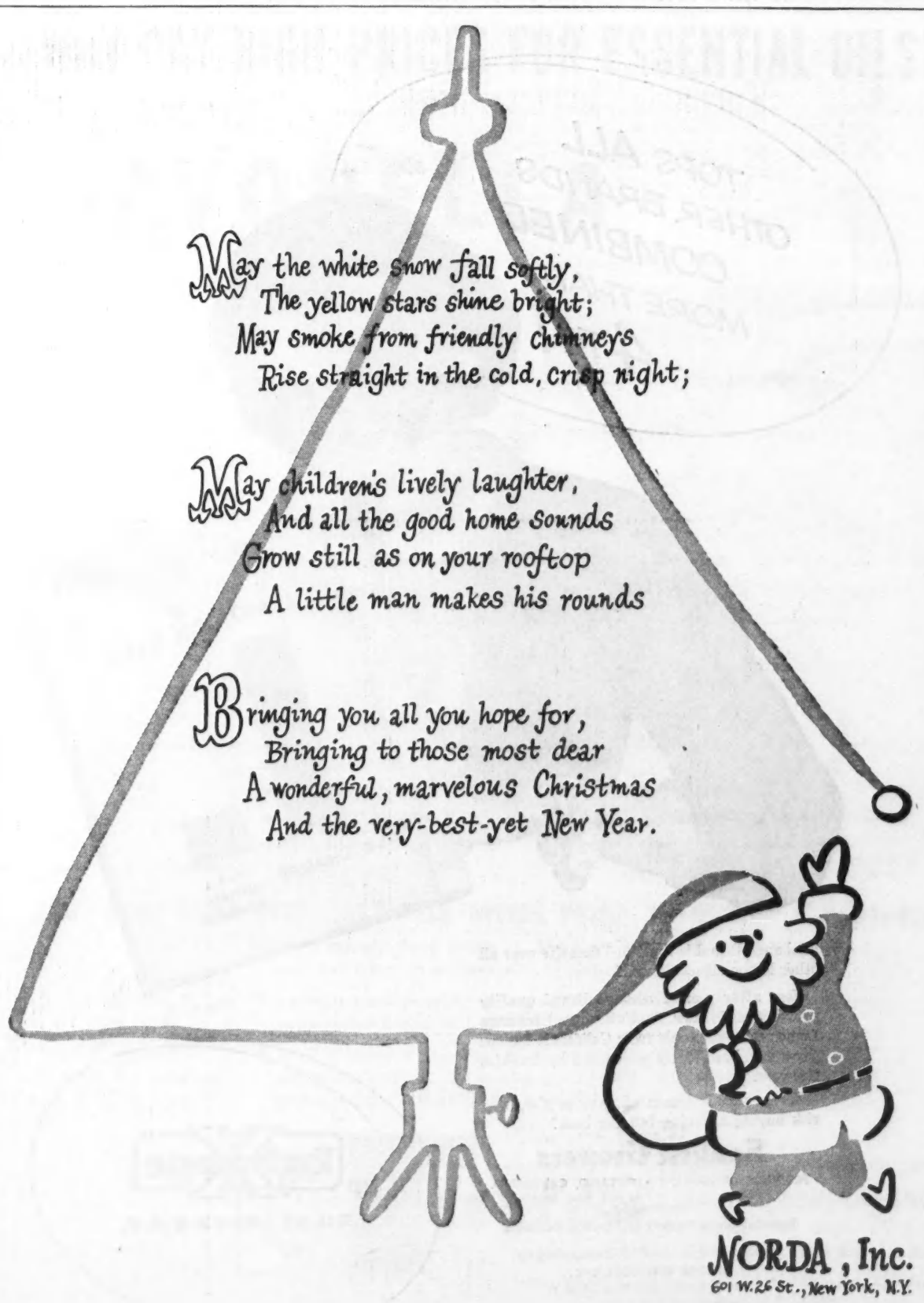
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83¼
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .54 - .59
Metal, electro cathodes cs, works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .35
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —

Methyl Chloride—a-Nitronaphthalene

o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 20-35 cps. ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —


May the white snow fall softly,
The yellow stars shine bright;
May smoke from friendly chimneys
Rise straight in the cold, crisp night;
May children's lively laughter,
And all the good home sounds
Grow still as on your rooftop
A little man makes his rounds
Bringing you all you hope for,
Bringing to those most dear
A wonderful, marvelous Christmas
And the very-best-yet New Year.
NORDA, Inc.
601 W. 26 St., New York, N.Y.
CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE • MEXICO CITY

Nitropropane—Oil, Red

Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23¼-	—
2, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22¾-	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94 -	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50 -	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33 -	.36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59 -	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 -	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24 -	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	—
Chinese bgs	lb.	45	Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs	lb.	.48 -	—
shrivels, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.34 -	—
Nux powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	10 -	12
	lb.	.15 -	.17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N J	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns	lb.	2.80 -	3.10
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.00 -	3.40
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25 -	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.55 -	.90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.40 -	1.85
Angelica root, bots	lb.	66.00 -	100.00
seed, bots	lb.	56.00 -	95.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.50 -	5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.45 -	.50
Avocado, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.55 -	2.00
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.90 -	2.25
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.	lb	1.45 -	2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.90 -	13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50 -	1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.00 -	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.50 -	6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65 -	.70
Cajeput, native, cns	lb.	1.50 -	2.10
redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.40 -	2.80
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00 -	20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.38 -	.55
white, dms.	lb.	.31 -	.45
Oil, cananga, native, cns	lb.	7.85 -	10.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	12.50 -	14.75
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.50 -	5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	36.00 -	80.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2260-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2310-	—
tanks	lb.	.2160-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2110-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2160-	—
tanks	lb.	.2010-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.2350-	.2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks	lb.	.1675-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.15 -	—
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.14
75%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1800-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850-	—
tanks	lb.	.1700-	—
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1950-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks	lb.	.1850-	—
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.65 -	3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	1.00 -	1.65
Celery seed, bots	lb.	13.00 -	21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots.	lb.	175.00 -	230.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	25.00 -	50.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.75 -	2.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.75
Java, true, dms	lb.	1.35 -	1.75
Java-type, cns	lb.	1.35 -	1.75
Clove, buds, USP, cns., dms	lb.	3.75 -	4.60
leaf, unrectified, dms	lb.	1.55 -	2.20
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.12¼-	—
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. frt. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾-	—
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.09¼-	.09½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.50 -	1.60
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.80 -	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	14.75 -	18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13¼-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05 -	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.18 -	.18½
tanks	lb.	.16¾-	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	9.00 -	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.12⅞-	—
Valley	lb.	.12½-	—
Texas	lb.	.12¼-	.12¼
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02½-	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.17⅞-	.18¼
tanks	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50 -	6.00
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	4.15 -	5.75
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.30 -	—
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80 -	4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.75 -	5.30
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms	lb.	.67 -	1.00
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.85 -	1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30 -	3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.35 -	3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1400-	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1680
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1250-	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08 -	.09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09 -	.10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09 -	.10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50 -	9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.50 -	12.25
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	11.25 -	14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	12.25 -	17.50
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	2.50 -	3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.13 -	.13½
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.16½-	.17
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.40 -	1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.70 -	3.80
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75 -	4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60 -	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.42 -	.65
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms, cns.	lb	9.75 -	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.50 -	4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French.			
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.55 -	4.60
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	9.50 -	13.20
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	10.00 -	15.00
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.75 -	2.15
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	4.90 -	6.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	6.05 -	9.25
terpeneless bots	lb.	32.00 -	85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 -	3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	3.70 -	4.50
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	3.25 -	5.00
West Indian, cs	lb.	3.50 -	5.00
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.75 -	8.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	29.50 -	100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1575-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1625-	.1650
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1300-	—
New York	lb.	.1425-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1455-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cons., dms	lb.	2.75 -	3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast	lb.	.08¾	Nom.
Gulf ports	lb.	.08¾	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.18	Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms	lb.	1.60 -	1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.33 -	.34
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.32 -	.33
30° cold test, dms.	lb	30 -	31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	85.00 -	260.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	35.00 -	85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.75 -	3.35
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.60 -	2.85
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms	lb.	1.10 -	1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.19 -	.19½
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50 -	7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00 -	—
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.35 -	2.45
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.40	.80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.60 -	1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.45 -	1.25
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85 -	5.65
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 -	3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00 -	120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb	1.95 -	2.85
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.12½-	.12¾
kernel, denat., tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.00 -	9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refy.	gal.	.14 -	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	8.00 -	9.50
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.19½-	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.25½-	.26
tanks	lb.	.23½	Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	1.90 -	2.50
Peppermint, nat., dms	lb.	7.75 -	8.65
redist., USP, dms	lb.	8.10 -	9.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms.	lb.	4.25 -	5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms	lb.	6.00 -	6.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.55 -	3.10
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11¼-	—
ex-whse.	lb.	.1355-	—
steam dist., dms. ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.163 -	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17 -	—
Red (see Acid, oleic).			

Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

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OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.25
Spanish, cns. lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 11.50 -13.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 28.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 93% tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅝- —
raw, 50% tanks, N. Y. lb. .02⅝- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
clarified, dms. lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
tanks, works lb. .02 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
tanks, works lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .10¼- .10½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, ums. lb 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse. lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .87 - —
Tar acid (see C
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. lb 1.95 - 4.00
Vern white cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .22⅛- .22⅝
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22⅝- .22⅞
tanks, N. Y. lb. .20⅝- —
domestic mills lb. 23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF cns. dms lb .40 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. ums gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.80
powd., USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .44 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).

Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.93 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10, per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb higher
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib, dms., c.l lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller tots lb .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech. 98% 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).

Oil, Rice Bran—Pepper, Red, Japanese

Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion sprayable powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. 48 .49
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over lb .36 .40
t.c.l., same basis lb .37 .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 84.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd obls lb 2.05 2.06
tech powd bbls lb 1.80 —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex, refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb .48 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb .23 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb .60 - —

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599 Johnson Ave., Bklyn. 37, N. Y.
PLANTS: Brooklyn, N. Y. • Los Angeles, Cal. • Montreal, Que. Versailles (S & O) France
SALES OFFICES: Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland Philadelphia • St. Louis • Toronto
Stocks Carried in Principal Cities

Pepper, Red, Mombasa—Poke Root

Pepper, red, Mombasa, bgs., ship't. lb. Nominal
Nigerian, bgs. lb. Nominal.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
white, bgs. lb. .63 - .64
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm. 85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm. 88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm. 95.00 - —
dlvd., W dm. 98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅛- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅜
extra, amber, dms., c.l., rfy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .02½- .04⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝- .07¼
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, ref'y, Watson, Calif gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38° 43°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C. m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same oasis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms., works lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long ton. 4.60 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.00 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.65 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.65 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.65 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), dms., solid, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .68 - .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .88 - .90
Mexican, bgs. lb. .80 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150°F, m.p. bulk, tanks, works ton. 35.50 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 82.00 -84.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .48 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 9.45 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .20

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Made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

ECONOMY

There's a storage facility near you for low shipping costs and quick delivery.

AVAILABILITY

With water terminals in industrial cities, Esso Solvents are always available in bulk.

CONTROLLED EVAPORATION

Available in a wide range of evaporation rates with the precise characteristics to meet your requirements.

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Esso Solvents offer high quality combined with uniformity and dependability. Be sure to specify Esso Solvents for your processing and chemical requirements.

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Have you a special solvents problem? Write or call our office nearest you today — our technicians are ready and willing to assist you. And be sure to contact us for full information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Petroleum Solvents.

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Separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Solvent handling operations.

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PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Boston, Mass.—Pelham, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Polymyxin, bulk, dms., bots., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units .52 - —
25-50 billion units..1,000,000 units .54 - —
1-25 billion units..1,000,000 units .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Dutch, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Polish, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - .29
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate USP gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bicromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .33½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .37
imp., kgs lb. .25¾- .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Bromide USP gran bbls. kgs. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP. gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms lb. .33 - .35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs. lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .73 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP. pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
50-51% bag paper bgs. Carlsbad, N. M ton 24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 296.00 - —
Powdered Potassium perborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .670 - .736
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton 35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18¼- —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .35½- —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .41
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram .60 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .65 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03½- .04
N. Y. Harbor gal. .08 - .08½
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,550-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03½ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb. 02½- .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb 02½ .04
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .28
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼- —
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra. lb. .12 23/64-
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).

caustic potash

· MINING · REFINING · MANUFACTURING ·

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Soap quality and grade consistency depend so much on the uniformity of your raw materials, it's good to have a source of supply in which you have complete confidence. That's why so many manufacturers are depending regularly on *International* for *Caustic Potash*. You'll find that *International Caustic Potash* is virtually free of impurities, consistently low in iron, copper and nickel. So for your requirements of Caustic Potash for the production of soap or other products, call *International* and be sure.

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INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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Midland, Texas

Quince Seed—Soda, Caustic

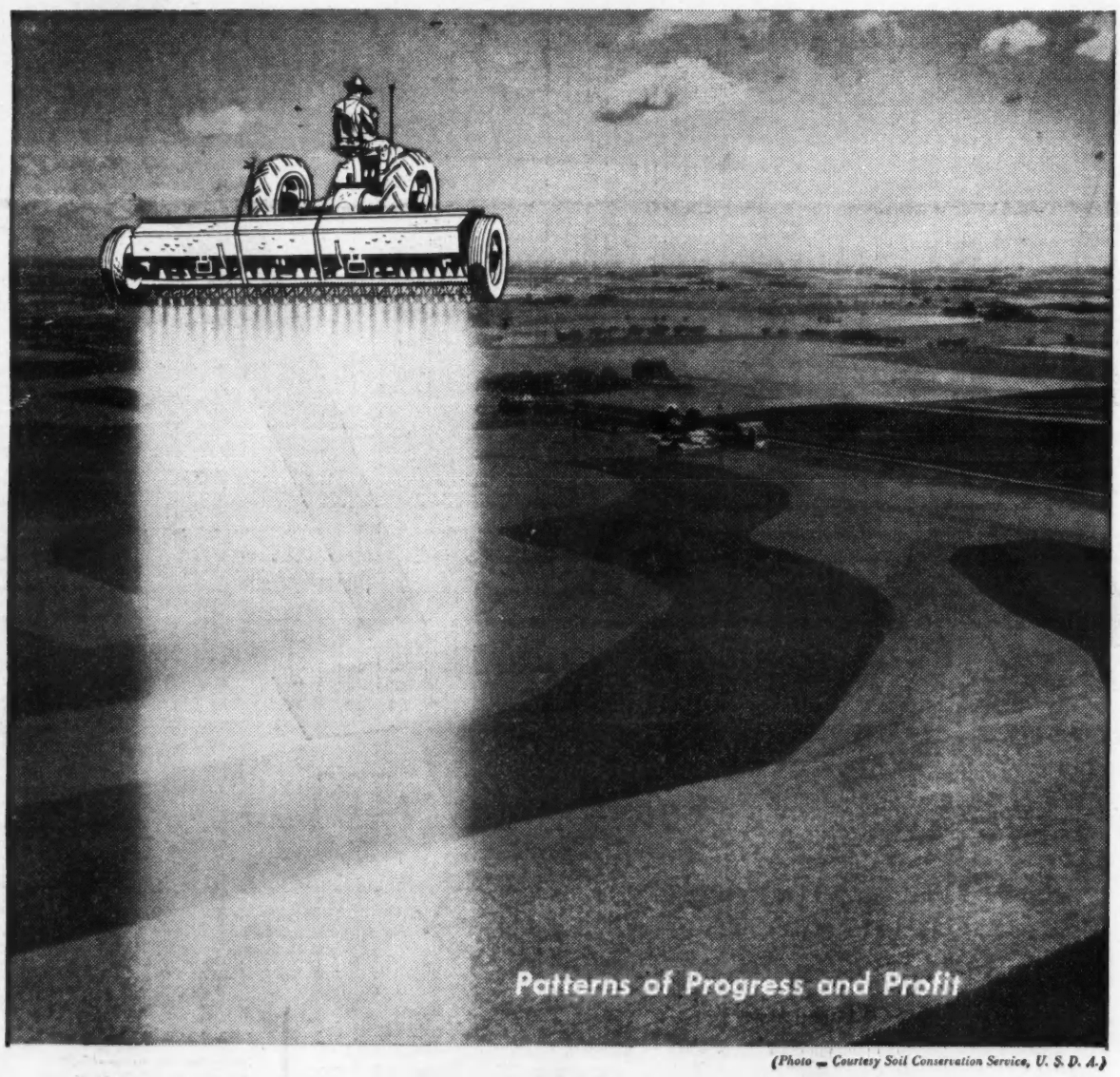
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd. precip. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF cns. 100-oz lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF cns 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obis. lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls..... lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls..... lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls ..... lb 3.60 5.00
Red, Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade bbls. same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works .... lb 1.60 - —
Indian, dom. pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E St Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13 - —
Red, Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works..... lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works. lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works. lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works... lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works.... lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works... lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York . lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works. lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works..... lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works... lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls..... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots., 100 gram lots..gram.25.00 - —
25 gram lots.....gram.26.00 - —
10 gram lots.....gram.27.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works.... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans..... lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .90 - .95
India, whole bgs..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls..... lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works..... lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works ..... lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis..... lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots..... kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots..... kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., obls ... lb. .49 - 49½
activated, ground with lime bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron Spanish, USP, tins..... lb.28.00 -30.00
Safrol, dms..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs..... lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs..... lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saloi, NF, gran., bbls., kgs..... lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered saloi, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. .93 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis..ton.24.00 -26.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips..bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms..... lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..... lb. .45 - .50
imp., Honduras, bls..... lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls..... lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls.... lb. .45 - —
select, bls..... lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .93 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld..... lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd..... lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls..... lb. 3.50 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ship't, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
nat., bgs..... lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural..... lb. Nominal
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots. lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .63 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.... lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .70 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .71 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .54 Nom.
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots..... lb. .53 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots.... lb. .52 Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots..... lb. .51 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....Troy oz. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .77⅜- —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .77⅜- —
100-oz. lots..... oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots..... oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls..... lb. No prices
crushed, bls., bbls..... lb. No Prices
powd., bbls..... lb. No Prices
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls. c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs 5.45 - —



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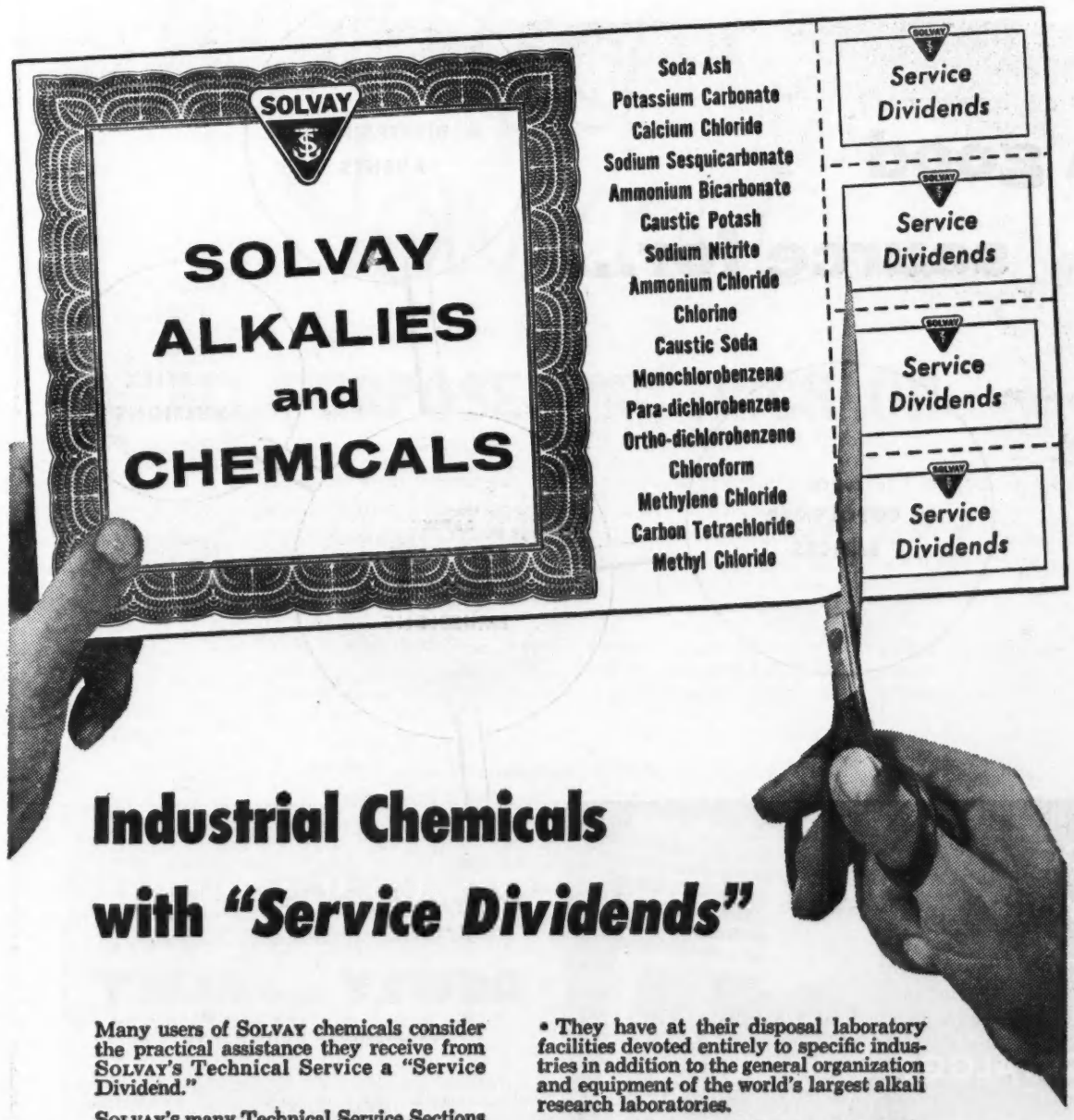
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1 70 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb 12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1250 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14¼ - .15½
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls dms 100-lb lots, or more lb. 46 - —
Bicarbonate USP gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.70 - —
powd., bgs c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .1790 - —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .24 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
l.c.l. works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ - .11
Chloride tech (see Salt).
USP dms lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .29 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½ - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide ½c higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1290 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cybs lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms. cbys. works lb. .36½ - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys. works, lb. .16¼ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .93
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 7 00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 .28
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Soda, Caustic, Liq.—Sodium Silicate 52°

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb 198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1910 - .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP LX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7 85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7 35 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8 90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4 60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10 75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabisc, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8 10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4 40 - 4 65
zone 4 100 lbs 5 10 - 5 35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N C., S. C., Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2.3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1 60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3 05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —



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- They have at their disposal laboratory facilities devoted entirely to specific industries in addition to the general organization and equipment of the world's largest alkali research laboratories.

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Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash
Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene
Para-dichlorobenzene • Chloroform • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Methylene Chloride
Methyl Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

Sodium Silicofluoride—2,4,5-T

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4-10c higher
Stannate dms. works frt alld. E lb. .535 - .589
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade bgs. c.l. works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
USP cryst fib dms lb .17½ .18
gran fib dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .05¾- —
fused, bbls c.l. works E., frt. equald lb .04¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb .05¼ —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 3.50 —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50 —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb .07 —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb . ½- —
l.c.l., works lb .04 —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots works lb. .10¾ —
1 ton or less works lb. .11 —
Trichloroacetate, 98% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted. E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate, bbls., works frt equald lb 23 —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. 28 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks works lb .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.69.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .05½- —

Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .748 - .758
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .73 - .94
Stannous chloride, anhyd., cms., works lb. .799 - 1.068
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .76 - .78
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .918 - .938
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¼- .08½
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate, NF, cms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -55.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
crystals, 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-60 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract., long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.34.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .05¾- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock. ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, underground, bgs., ex-dock ton.120.00 - —
22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —

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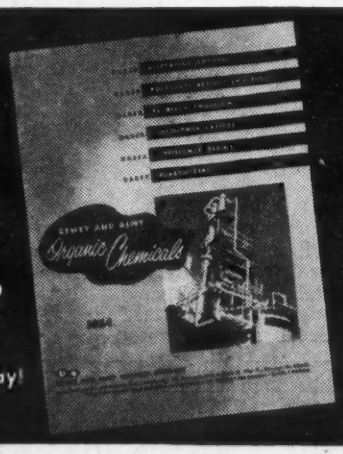

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Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 - 38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
l.c.l. works ton 28.00 - 30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton 36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15.25 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛ - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07¾ - .08
50% bbls., l.c.l lb. .09¾ - .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton 6.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton 7.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .08¾ - .09
Java, AAA bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .08¾ Nom.
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .06½ Nom.
Siamese lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., crt equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½ - .62
powd. fib. dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.60 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb .50 - .53
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 - 500.00
Spanish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .90 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
Metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½ - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - .33
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., flb., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., truckloads, works lb. .19 - —
ton lots to truckloads, works lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21¾ - .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾ - .24¼
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - .21½
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
tanks works lb. .45¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l., dlvd E, lb. .18¼ - .19¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - .18
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾ - —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
west.

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Try **ALL-PURPOSE** Nialk® **TRICHLOR**ethylene

Here's an ideal organic solvent for removing practically every kind of foreign matter from metal parts. Whether it's waxes, oils, greases, tars or metal chips, you'll find that Nialk TRICHLORethylene does the job safely, thoroughly and economically, leaving parts clean, warm and dry, ready for immediate assembly, inspection or surface treatment.

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Cuts vapor loss . . . (its vapor density is 4.5 times that of air). It is completely re-usable after distillation, has no flash point, no fire point and is classed as nonflammable at room temperature and only moderately flammable at higher temperatures.

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wax save this handy specification chart

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WARWICK WAXES

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30	PENETRATION 100G/77°/ 5 SEC.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
CARDIS* ONE	195-200	1-2	4-5	12-16	55-65	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-16	45-55	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 319	180-185	5-7	4-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	28-30	75-80	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 262	195-200	3-5	BROWN	14-17	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON* B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
POLYMEKON*	200-MIN.	0-3	YELLOW	0.0	0.0	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
WARCO WAX 180	180-185 180-185	4-7 4-7	WHITE BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO WAX 150-A	145-155 145-155	15-20 15-20	YELLOW 1-2 BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCOSINE	150-155	15-20	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	136-138 ASTM	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
SUGAR CANE WAX 700	169-174	1.0-1.5	BROWN	25-30	70-90	VEGETABLE WAX
SUGAR CANE WAX TECHNICANE 500	171-176	3 MAX.	LIGHT BROWN	25-35	55-70	VEGETABLE WAX
SUGAR CANE WAX DUPLICANE 517	165-170	1 MAX.	BROWN	20-30	65-75	VEGETABLE WAX

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MAKE WARWICK WAXES YOUR FIRST CHOICE FOR '54

Trypsin—Xylenol

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. etns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms .....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 -120.00
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, dlvd. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E ton.154.00 -137.00
Urea ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works.....lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.56.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock...ton.45.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .08¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb.10.25 Nom.
whole, tins .....lb.10.50 -11.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, Tahiti, cs. .....lb.10.25 Nom.
lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots.....lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots...lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins .....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E.....lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E .....lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works..lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works.... lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram..gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.36.25 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin.
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots.....kilo.45.00 - —
D_3 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_{12} 25 gram bots .....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls .....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾ .10
solid, E Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot .....lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs....lb. .57 - .58
Chilean, bgs .....lb. .57 - .58
refd., bleached, white, bricks. lb. .69 - .72
slabs .....lb. .68 - .71
yellow, bricks.....lb. .58 - .60
slabs .....lb. .57 - .59
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .63 - .65
refd., bgs.....lb. .66 - .69

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .68 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
refined, tech., bgs., ton lots. lb. .72 - .74
pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
Parnahyba, crude bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
No. 2, bgs., ton lots..... lb. 1.01 - 1.03
No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.06 - 1.09

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs ..... lb. .50 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. ....lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs..lb. .13 - .13¼
German, bgs .....lb. .14 - .14¼
Ouricury, refd., bgs.....lb. .93 - .98
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs.....lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works..lb. .65 - .75
spot .....lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .90 - —

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40-50	65-80	190-200	4½ Max	2 Max

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R9-50 D

Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.32	—
Chicago district	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.35	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, O	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara yara, ens	lb	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.56	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.91	—
AAOT bbls	lb	2.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.85	—
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.31	—
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l	lb.	.038	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., .cl., works, 100 lbs.		10.10	—
l.c.l., works, dms	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		10.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11½	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
French process, eml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.38	.43
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	8.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	—
Zinc sulfate flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., works, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.90	8.05
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.65	8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	7.90	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls, 40c. higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb	26	—
Sunide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04¾	—
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse.	lb.	4.50	7.00
Zirconium oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works.	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

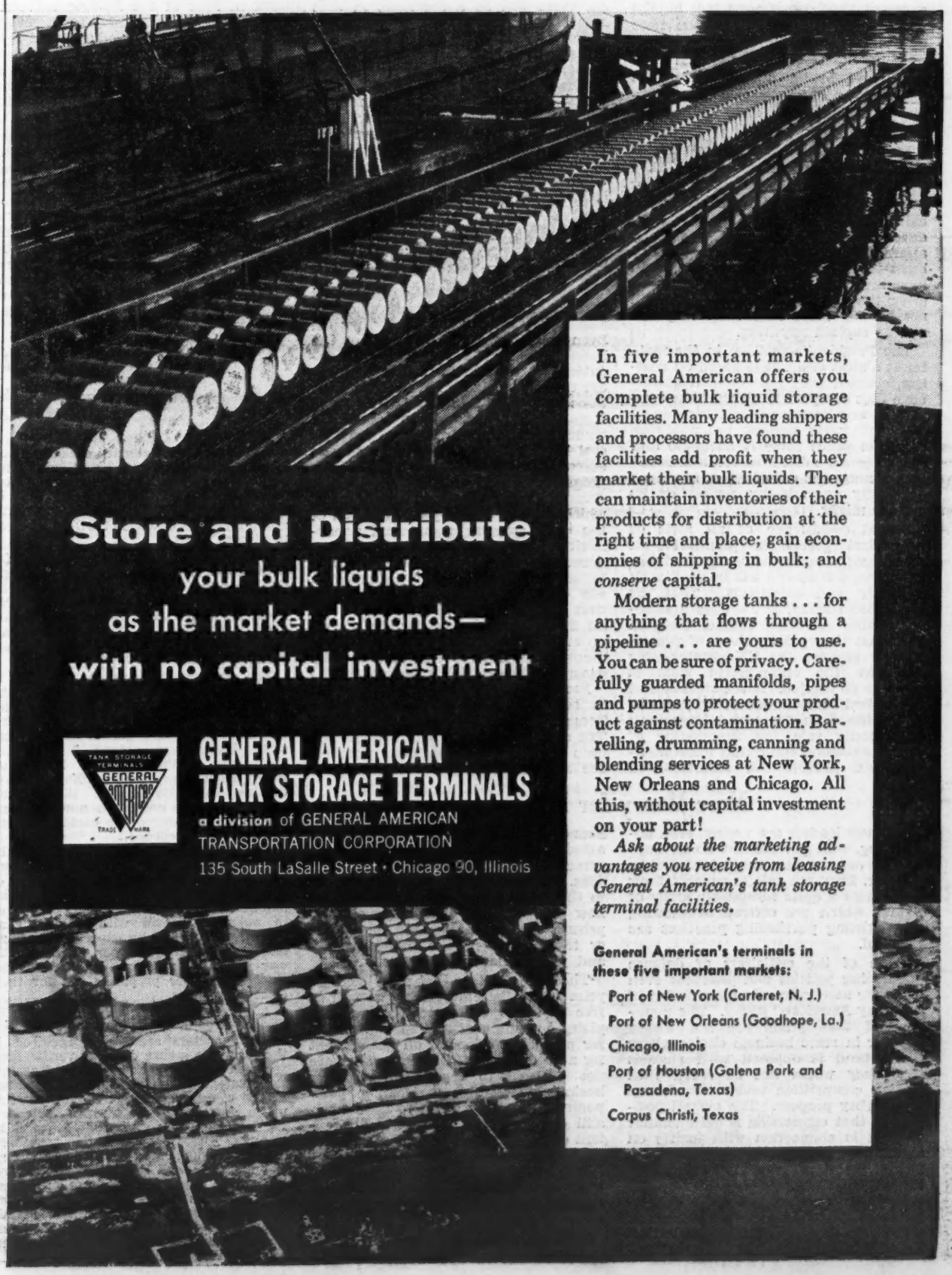
National Elects Directors

B. C. Ohlandt and Roy F. Coppedge, jr., have been elected directors of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York. Mr. Ohlandt joined National as a vice-president in 1948 and recently assumed the direction of the company's beverage sales. Mr. Coppedge became associated with the company as a vice-president in 1953.

Gorgas Medal to Coatney Of Public Health Service

Dr. G. Robert Coatney, of the Public Health Service, has been awarded the 1954 Gorgas Medal by the Association of Military Surgeons for his "outstanding contributions to the chemotherapy of malaria." Dr. Coatney is the twelfth recipient of the medal awarded annually to the person who has distinguished himself by his contribution to military medicine. The recipient is selected by the association.

The award was established by Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, in honor of Surgeon General William Crawford Gorgas, whose work in preventive medicine made possible the construction of the Panama Canal. It consists of a silver medallion, parchment scroll and check for $500. Dr. Daniel L. Shaw, associate medical director of the company, made the presentation in behalf of the association. Dr. Coatney is chief of the chemotherapy section of the laboratory of tropical diseases in the National Institutes of Health. It was for his work during World War II when he was in charge of the malaria drug testing laboratory of the National Institutes of Health that he received the award.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Foreign Policy Problems

The biggest task which the federal government will tackle when congress next gets into regular session will have to do with foreign policy. The next biggest task will have to do with the same thing. It is not possible to predict which of the two tasks will be the bigger. They will be different in that one will take in diplomatic relations; the other, trade relations. It is to be expected that, while such will be the primary difference, there will be more than a little overlapping in both directions. Consequently, business may find itself in an unenviable, if not hazardous, position because of inevitable playing of both ends against the middle.

By the time congress convenes, at least two score of definitions will have been set up for the currently greatly confusing foreign relations term "coexistence." There will also have been developed, at least in words, as many alternative propositions. In a down-to-brass-tacks analysis, neither group will have much actual meaning to anybody other than their proclaimers—who will not be any more able than they are now to explain anything.

The President's position in the matter is almost clear. It is based on realism, coupled with the common knowledge that everywhere all the time law-abiding and lawless persons live side by side and fairly well at peace—if the available peace force is adequate and alert. There are disturbances, and sometimes things get out of hand, but right eventually prevails—by reason of its greater might.

Global coexistence of all sorts of ideological groups is practicable—if there is an adequate assurance that disturbances can be and will be dealt with promptly and effectively. That, at least theoretically, is the duty and responsibility of the United Nations. But, that theory falls short of practicability because the UN charter does not give the organization what it needs to do the job. If the structure of the United Nations was actually democratic, based on the sound foundation of majority rule, the functioning of the organization could and undoubtedly would provide full assurance of equitable, lasting world peace and prosperity.

It is not within the power of the USA federal government to do the job of the United Nations or to equip that organization for its full performance. That, of course, is no reason to expect that political ideologists of any sort will let matters rest there. They must argue and criticize and condemn, even as they actually endeavor to construct. So, there will be a big fight in that area.

There is one thing that should get the attention that any job of bettering foreign relations demands. That is the fact that, whatever may be the policy, the practices of the foreign service of this country are far from what they should be. They are continuously making it plain that diplomatically and in understanding of the ways of the world and its peoples this country has got little beyond the primary grades. There is encouragement in the evidence that here and there it has been possible to see improvement quite recently and in the current study of it.

It is likely that the congressional battling over foreign trade relations also will be, to say the least, vigorous. Even the few recent instances of the President's disapproval of recommendations of the Tariff Commission under the escape clause have set up reactions which indicate clearly that there is no general agreement on tariffs and trade among the members of the federal legislature. They are not going to accept, with or without thanks, the program recently completed by the Committee for Economic Development which calls for a five-year extension of the trade agreements act and a narrowing of the escape clause applications. Nothing is added to the expectation of congressional agreement with any of the CED findings by the fact that the committee has brushed aside all the ideas advanced for the setting up of means of compensating domestic manufacturers injured by results of its easing of import restrictions.

Foreign relations policy and practice in both areas are going to give the President the fight of his executive life. The odds are slightly in his favor; but even the most self-confident prophets are not predicting the outcome.

More Money for Defense

Business leaders are urging, even demanding, that government do its buying for defense in a more businesslike manner. They are able to support their stand with a quite formidable array of figures which are offered as showing that existing purchasing practices are wasteful.

Some of the criticizers of defense purchasing policies and practices even go so far as to advocate termination of the "Buy American" policy. The members of that group are not widely popular in some business circles where their stand is opposed with charges that they would not be faced with foreign competition under the change which they propose. The overall position in that connection is quite similar to that in connection with tariffs on imports, although there is not quite so much plain selfishness behind the dressed-up front.

It is to be expected that defense purchasing practices will become a still more discussed subject now that the Secretary of Defense has announced that the next appropriation asked for his department will be 25 percent larger than that made last year. That figure will also bring cheer to those who have not yet figured out how the national economy, on the private enterprise side, can be shrunk or trimmed to fit the new primarily and predominantly civilian market.

Those who believe that private enterprise should be enterprising as well as free will not commend the contemplated providing of still further excuse for business to depend on government for a goodly part of its keep. They are not inclined to regard it good for business to be able to keep on postponing its getting down to hard work, still depending to at least a fair extent on a government-made works program.

Civilian business has grown substantially over the past year, but the national overall total has not got up to where many think it should be because of the paring of defense spending. That extra $7,000,000,000 forecast for the defense appropriation certainly would do something to straighten out the remaining dip. It is greatly to be desired, and vigorously to be promoted, that the straightening, or propping, will not in any degree be done by wasteful unbusinesslike performing of the purchasing made possible by the additional funds. Clean business and clean government should cooperate to make every dollar do a full 100-cents job.

Looking at Educational Needs

The needs of education at all levels were prominent among the matters discussed both formally and informally during the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers last week. The relations of business to those needs, both as benefactor and as beneficiary, were looked at from many angles. The association has recently published two booklets, one on public schools, the other on higher institutions, which can be read to advantage by all businessmen.

Several education studies got more financial help from the Carnegie Foundation last week. The Educational Testing Service got $50,000 to conduct a pilot study of ways and means of establishing an annual survey of American students. Five other grants of the same amount were made for work in four of the leading universities—one got two grants—for a review of the general higher educational system and of a participation of members of faculties of smaller institutions in programs at the larger universities. Additional grants had to do with studies in foreign fields.

What is in some ways a more practical approach to the study and the meeting of the needs of education was offered by an announcement of the National Manpower Council of the coming publication of a study entitled "A Policy for Skilled Manpower," which will pay particular attention to how secondary education and vocational guidance can enable more young people to make full use of their native ability and prepare themselves to take advantage of the opportunities for advanced training offered by technical institutes, the armed forces, and industry. It is to be hoped that the role of the last-mentioned factor will be given the emphasis which it deserves.

There were during the week several manifestations of a trend toward the endowing of chairs in higher education rather than the providing of scholarships. It is becoming more generally admitted that the educational needs of this country, and the world, would be better served by promoting quality rather than quantity in the output of institutions of learning—and in their input also, because of the proportion of entrants who never complete the courses.

There is a clear possibility that education can be better prepared to meet the educational needs of today's life. It should be practicable to effect that improvement. Although financing is a large part of that undertaking, it is not the whole of it. There is a need that educators know better than they do that their knowledge of the subjects which they teach is of less importance than knowledge of how to teach them. That calls for understanding of human traits and capacities and ability to apply it on a variety of individual peculiarities. The important need toward better education is better educators in the full sense of the term. Better methods or systems would follow as a matter of course. The $64 question is: what are today's educational needs? Business can do more than any other group to provide the best answer for that question.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Defense Mobilization has set up a reserve of industry executives and labor officials who can be called on for help in the planning and administrative responsibilities of the agency in time of war. Some thirty-three members of the group met with officials of ODM last week to discuss plans.

The program is a "pilot" operation for ODM only, but it can be expected that similar executive reserve groups will be formed by each of the other government agencies. The idea is similar to one that has been discussed in the past by officials of the Commerce department and the Department of the Interior.

The program grows out of the need to augment the career service system of the government in time of emergency with individuals possessing particular skills which will be required by wartime federal agencies. Experiences gained through the operations of the old War Production Board during War II and the National Production Authority during the Korean crisis proved the need for a nucleus of experienced executives who could be called upon in an emergency.

The group that has been formed by ODM has agreed to serve on a voluntary basis for full-time assignment in ODM or its successor agency in the event of full mobilization. Members have also agreed to maintain liaison with ODM during peacetime and will be expected to attend one or two meetings a year, taking part in war games or mobilization exercises designed to better prepare them for their emergency posts.

Safeguarding Strategic Shipments

US exporters are to be required in the future to secure delivery verifications for most shipments as a safeguard against the strategic materials being shipped out of the country going astray and winding up in unfriendly hands. Licenses covering exports of such products will be stamped "Delivery Verification required."

Last August, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce revised the positive list by reducing the number of products on the list. The revisions resulted from negotiations between the United States and certain friendly foreign countries and were premulgated with the understanding that all countries would undertake additional safeguards to insure against unauthorized diversions and transhipments of goods remaining subject to export controls. The extended use of the delivery verification procedure is a part of this program.

Although the import certificate is an undertaking by an importer to deliver goods into the economy of a named destination, it is the delivery verification which is evidence that the importer has in fact fulfilled his commitment. It is expected that the increased use of the delivery verification procedure will materially increase the effective enforcement of east-west trade controls.

Crackdown on Rauwolfia

Manufacturers of drug preparations from rauwolfia, an age-old botanical drug root whose value in the treatment of certain heart conditions has only recently gained widespread recognition, should check the species and make certain that it matches the statements contained in their effective "new drug" applications on file with the Food and Drug Administration.

The new heart medicines are made with reserpine, an alkaloidal derivative obtainable from many different species of rauwolfia, or by grinding the root itself into a powder and formed into tablets. However, the difficulty which some of the producers are now facing stems from the fact that they have not been paying too strict attention to the particular species of rauwolfia being used in making the drug.

Up to the present time at least, FDA has authorized only one species to be used in the making of tablets by grinding the root. This is rauwolfia serpentina, a species found thus far only in India and now virtually unobtainable because of government embargoes. Reserpine, though obtainable from many species of rauwolfia, has been approved by FDA only when obtained from about four species.

The importance of checking the species to make certain that they match the statements in their effective applications is now being discovered by some of the manufacturers. Analytical tests readily show whether some other species is being offered as rauwolfia serpentina powder and FDA is making a general investigation into the situation with some seizure actions likely to follow.

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Heavy Chemicals

Titanium sponge metal was reduced in price last week by 22 cents per pound on the grade A metal and 46 cents per pound on the grade B metal. Mercury's abnormally high price of recent months continued to ease off a bit last week and dropped another $5 per flask. Other non-ferrous metals remained unchanged, except for tin which after fractional variations during the week was quoted fractionally lower per pound at the end of the week.

The general picture on alkalis was unchanged from the previous week. In general, supplies were plentiful, shipments prompt, and prices firm. Somewhat better buying interest this quarter was being noted, but it was not spectacular. The general feeling in caustic soda and soda ash was that business was good all across the board, but that still further business volume would be welcome.

Acids moved steady in relatively good volume from quite abundant supplies, but no price changes were expected in the immediate future. Saltcake remained scarce. There was considerable trading in certain local areas, particularly in the mid-west at prices well over established price schedules. This premium price dealing applied to both domestic and imported material. However, the volume of such action was not sufficient to cause a price increase generally.

A marked increase in orders was noted for nickel salts, as a result of buyers expecting a price increase to follow the advance in metal as reported in the previous issue. However, prices on salts were not expected to advance before the first of the year, with an announcement of such an advance due in middle or late December. Under these conditions, trading in nickel salts was likely to be heavy in December, and correspondingly light immediately after the first of the year.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended November 27 as 91.9 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 95.7 for the previous week, and 91.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Supply of this acid in general, aided by a relatively high output of by-product acid, was one of quite plentiful supply. Under these competitive conditions, price patterns now in effect were expected in most quarters to hold for the balance of this year, and for the first quarter of next year. Desirable as a price advance might be from a production cost standpoint, the feeling in the industry was that no price adjustments would be made in the immediate future. Some producers write 30 day contracts, and some write quarterly contracts. But at this time, it looked as if the new year would begin with no price change involved in new contracts. Price pressure, due to abundant supplies, would be competitively downward, but labor and manufacturing costs were such as to create a strong resistance to any downward adjustment.

The Bureau of Census reported hydrochloric acid production on a 100 percent HC1 basis, as amounting to 61,033 short tons in September as compared with 59,504 tons in August and 65,258 tons in September of last year. Stocks at the end of September amounted to 12,908 tons as compared with 13,569 tons at the end of August.

Of the total September production, 11,438 tons was from salt and acid, 15,079 tons from chlorine and hydrogen, and 34,516 tons represented by-product or other source HC1.

Calcium Chloride—Abundant supplies offered at a firm and unchanged price structure were available to meet the growing demand for this Winter's ice control program. Buying interest was not spectacular, but definitely tending upward.

Carbon Dioxide—Overall supplies of this inert gas were ample, despite a recent strike in an Eastern plant. Business volume was described as good, and the item moved under a firm price position that was felt likely to hold for the balance of the year. Bulk material, depending upon quantity, was wholesaled industrially in metropolitan areas on a delivered basis at prices ranging from $73 to $115 per ton. Cylinders moved at 8 cents per pound, and solid, depending upon quantity, ranged from 3½ to 4 cents per pound. The 3½ cent price applies to quantities of 250,000 pounds per year, or more, while the 4 cent price is for smaller annual consumption quantities.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Mercury, $5 per flask.
Titanium, sponge, grade A, 22c. per lb. grade B, 46c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 4, 1953
98.17	98.29†	98.54	98.28

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

†Revised.

September production of carbon dioxide was reported by the Bureau of Census as amounting to 15,915 tons of liquid and gas, and 53,505 tons of dry ice. This is somewhat lower than the 17,238 tons of liquid and gas produced in August and the 60,459 tons of solid turned out in August. One year ago, production stood at 17,116 tons of liquid and gas, and 57,221 tons of solid.

Chlorine—Production and consumption of chlorine was running ahead of last year on a tonnage basis, so far as this quarter was concerned, and stocks were no more than comfortable. However, the current level of production, regulated to suit demand, did not nearly utilize anything like our national productive capacity built in anticpation of considerably greater post-war needs than have developed.

It was estimated in some quarters that the nation's full productive capacity, in a peacetime economy will not be operated at full capacity until around 1960 as a result of normal business growth. However, chlorine production fluctuates in accordance with the amount of chlorinated organic chemicals required by industry and agriculture, and the requirements of other industries such as paper, water purification, etc.

Price patterns now in effect were expected to hold for the balance of the year, and there was no talk in the industry of any contemplated changes as of the first of the year.

Hydrocyanic Acid—Buying interest was sluggish in accord with the usual November-December slack period. Material was quotably without change.

Lithium Chemicals—Demand for, and end-use growth of, lithium chemicals has been such that for several years there has, in several lithium chemicals, been a state of shortage of supply. This situation at the year-end was not as yet corrected, but prospects of a good balance between supply and demand were regarded as definite for 1955.

The feeling was expressed in certain quarters that such a balance would be brought about next year as a result of the very considerable expansion which has been going on in the industry. Major lithium producers have invested millions of dollars in expanded mining and manufacturing facilities, much of it centered in North Carolina.

In addition, other manufacturers of lithium salts made from purchased concentrates, are entering the field. Current price patterns were felt likely to hold for the balance of this year, and where salts move in a competitive market, present price structures were felt to be reasonably priced so that little, if any, change in the immediate future was expected.

Nickle Salts—Manufacturers of nickle salts expect to absorb the recently increased metal costs on nickle chemicals until the first of January. Price announcements of increases sufficient to at least partially offset the increased metal costs were expected to be made in late December, effective January 1.

In anticpation of higher price schedules at the first of the year, buying interest became quite active in the salts as soon as the metal price advanced, as reported in the previous issue. Buyers were anxious to lay in a supply of their salt requirements. Such buying activity before the price rise, was of course, expected to result in a period of quite slow buying immediately after the first of the year, until inventories bought now, will be consumed.

Saltcake—Price schedules on this item still held in the range of $24 to $26 per ton for bulk material on a -100 percent basis. However, it was common knowledge that because of the scarcity, considerable trading was being done at higher levels than represented by these figures, particularly in certain local areas in the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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mid-west. Then, too, some of the stuff being imported moved at higher than domestic prices. However, for the present, it did not appear as though these side reactions would have the effect of bringing about a general increase in the industry.

The Bureau of Census reported saltcake production in September as amounting to 51,515 tons, as compared with 51,240 tons in August, and 62,868 tons in September of last year. Stocks at producing plants at the end of September amounted to 30,236 tons, as against the 32,030 tons on hand at the end of August.

As for the other more expensive forms of sodium sulfate, the production in September of anhydrous based on 100 percent Na_2SO_4 amounted to 19,295 tons, compared with August at 19,570 tons, and September a year ago at 15,852 tons. Meanwhile, output of Glauber's salt on the basis of 100 percent $Na_2SO_4 \times 10H_2O$, in September was 11,485 tons, compared with 11,690 tons in August, and 15,504 tons in September of 1953.

Sodium Chlorate — The Bureau of Census reported production in September as amounting to 3,260 short tons, as against the 2,960 tons turned out in August. These figures are based on 100 percent $NaClO_3$.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—This metal was consumed during the third quarter in the amount of 2,600 tons, off 13 percent from the 3,000 tons consumed in the second quarter. Consumption over the first nine months of this year amounted to 8,600 tons, off 20 percent from the 10,700 tons consumed during the same period of last year.

Smelter production in the third quarter amounted to 2,330 tons, compared with 2,300 tons in the second. Mine production of 200 tons was the same for both the second and third quarters.

Imports of antimony increased again this quarter, amounting to 2,600 tons, up 13 percent over the 2,300 tons received during the second quarter. Stocks at the end of September amounted to 7,500 tons, as compared with 7,100 tons at the end of June.

Mercury—The long prevailing high price structure on mercury continued to soften slightly last week, dropping another $5 per flask, to bring the price of 76 pound flasks within the range of $315 to $320 depending upon seller and quantity. These prices refer to small quantity lots, spot, New York.

According to the Bureau of Mines, production of mine mercury amounted to 4,170 flasks in the first quarter, 4,700 in the second quarter, and 5,160 flasks in the third quarter. In addition, imports amounted to 23,415 flasks in the first quarter, 20,681 flasks in the second, and 17,288 flasks in the third quarter. Exports in the third quarter amounted to only 84 flasks, due to controls established in June, as compared with 436 flasks in the second quarter.

Of the imports during the first nine months of this year, Spain furnished 47 percent, Italy 35 percent, Mexico 12 percent, and Yugoslavia 6 percent.

Phosphorus — Elemental white (yellow) phosphorus moved in tankcar quantities at prices ranging from 17c. to 19c. per pound, f.o.b. plant, with minimum freight equalization with competitive points. Drums in carlot quantities, packed solid, was quoted at 20c. to 20½c. per pound, and less than drum quantities 1c. higher. Drums consisting of 10 pound wedges were quoted 2½c. per pound over solid packed drums.

Red phosphorus packaged in 100 pound drums was quoted in truckload quantities at 43c. per pound, in lots of 2,000 to 2,300 pounds at 44c., and in smaller lots at 45c. per pound.

Tin — Information from Singapore indicated that 1954 would set a post-war record for tin production. During the first nine months of this year mines in the Federation of Malaya turned out 45,058 tons. Production this year was expected to be over 60,000 tons. Output in 1953 totalled 56,255 tons. American buyers were said to be taking 60 percent of the Malayan tin exports. Prices fluctuated during the week and were off fractionally.

Titanium—Prices on sponge metal were reduced last week by 22c. per pound on grade A metal, bringing the price schedule to $4.50 per pound. On grade B sponge metal, prices were reduced 46c. per pound, making this item $4.00 per pound.

Ciba Adds to Research Awards

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has announced that during the last three months a total of $49,000 in grants has been awarded to research workers and institutions throughout the United States for clinical and laboratory investigation. This brings the total amount awarded in grants thus far in 1954 to $216,000.

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Petroleum Companies Get Three Largest Tax Awards

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week announced the issuance of tax amortization certificates for forty-four new or expanded facilities involving an investment of $30,935,809. The certificates were issued during the two-week period November 4 through 17.

The three largest certificates were:—International Petroleum & Chemical Exchange, Inc., Lake Charles, La., aviation alkylate facilities, $9,580,000 with 100 percent allowed on $6,700,000 for accelerated tax amortization, 50 percent allowed on $2,755,000 and 35 percent allowed on $125,000; Phillips Petroleum Company, Borger, Tex., petroleum refinery, $5,395,000 with 65 percent allowed on $4,784,000, 45 percent allowed on $256,000, and 15 percent allowed on $355,000; and Standard Oil Company of Texas, El Paso, Tex., petroleum pipeline, 4,150,000 with 25 percent allowed on $3,643,500 and 40 percent allowed on $506,500.

With the certificates announced last week, accelerated tax amortization amounting to $19,621,949,000 has now been granted for 19,273 new or expanded facilities. Of this amount, which is the estimated cost of the facility stripped of such extraneous items at the cost of the land, 60 percent or $17,872,423,000 is eligible for rapid depreciation.

Internal Revenue Service Rules on Minerals Depletion

The Bureau of Internal Revenue last week ruled that in determining percentage depletion on mineral developments for tax purposes, all allowable payments measured by production made to the owner of the property by lessee must be included in the gross income of the owner and excluded from the gross income of the lessee.

In the case under consideration, the mineral deposit and plant and equipment necessary for its exploitation was let out by its owner on the basis of royalty payments to be made on the mineral and rental for the plant and equipment based on production.

The bureau said that under these circumstances the plant and equipment represents part of the lessor's investment in the mineral in place and his adjusted basis in the plant and equipment becomes part of his depletable basis. Accordingly, depreciation in respect of the plant and equipment is not allowable to the lessor during the lease term. Since the lessee has no capital investment in the plant and equipment, he likewise may not take depreciation thereon. Rentals measured by time are deductible expenses to the lessee and in such a situation the lessor is entitled to depreciation but not depletion.

Munitions Licensing Fees Announced by State Dep't

The Secretary of State last week announced the schedule of fees that will go into effect on January 1 for the licensing of munitions imports and exports.

The schedule provides for a variable charge based on the licensed shipment ranging from $1 for a licensed shipment of $100 to $80 for a licensed shipment of $100,000 and over. No charge is made for licenses covering shipments to less than $100 in value.

In determining the fee to be charged, the department said, account was taken of the value of the license to the recipient, the specific cost of processing individual license applications and the aggregate cost to the Government incurred in the conduct of licensing activities. In order to provide a system of fair and equitable fees, discussions were held with representatives of the munitions industry and others who would be affected.

Nopco, National Research Discussing Stock Transfer

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., and National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., have announced that a program is under discussion whereby National Research proposes to offer its preferred and common stock to Nopco stockholders in exchange for Nopco common.

The plan now contemplated provides for the exchange of one share of preferred and one-quarter share of common stock of National for each share of Nopco common. The effectiveness of the plan would be contingent upon exchange of at least 80 percent of the outstanding common stock of Nopco, it was stated. The new National Research preferred stock will be a voting stock, entitled to cumulative preferential dividends of $1.20 per share, non-callable for three years and convertible for a period of years into National Research common stock on a share-for-share basis.

Aluminum Seen Setting New Record This Year

Aluminum shipments for civilian uses will reach 2,600,000,000 pounds during 1954, it was estimated last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration. This will exceed last year's shipments by 100,000,000 pounds and set a new record.

Total aluminum shipments in 1954 for both defense and non-defense uses are estimated at 2,900,000,000 pounds as compared with 3,200,000 pounds in 1953 as a result of a decline of almost 400,000,000 pounds in defense shipments following the end of the Korean war. Primary aluminum production, which should reach 2,900,000,000 pounds in 1954 and high rates of secondary aluminum in recovery and metal imports, provided much of the impetus for increased civilian usage, it was stated.

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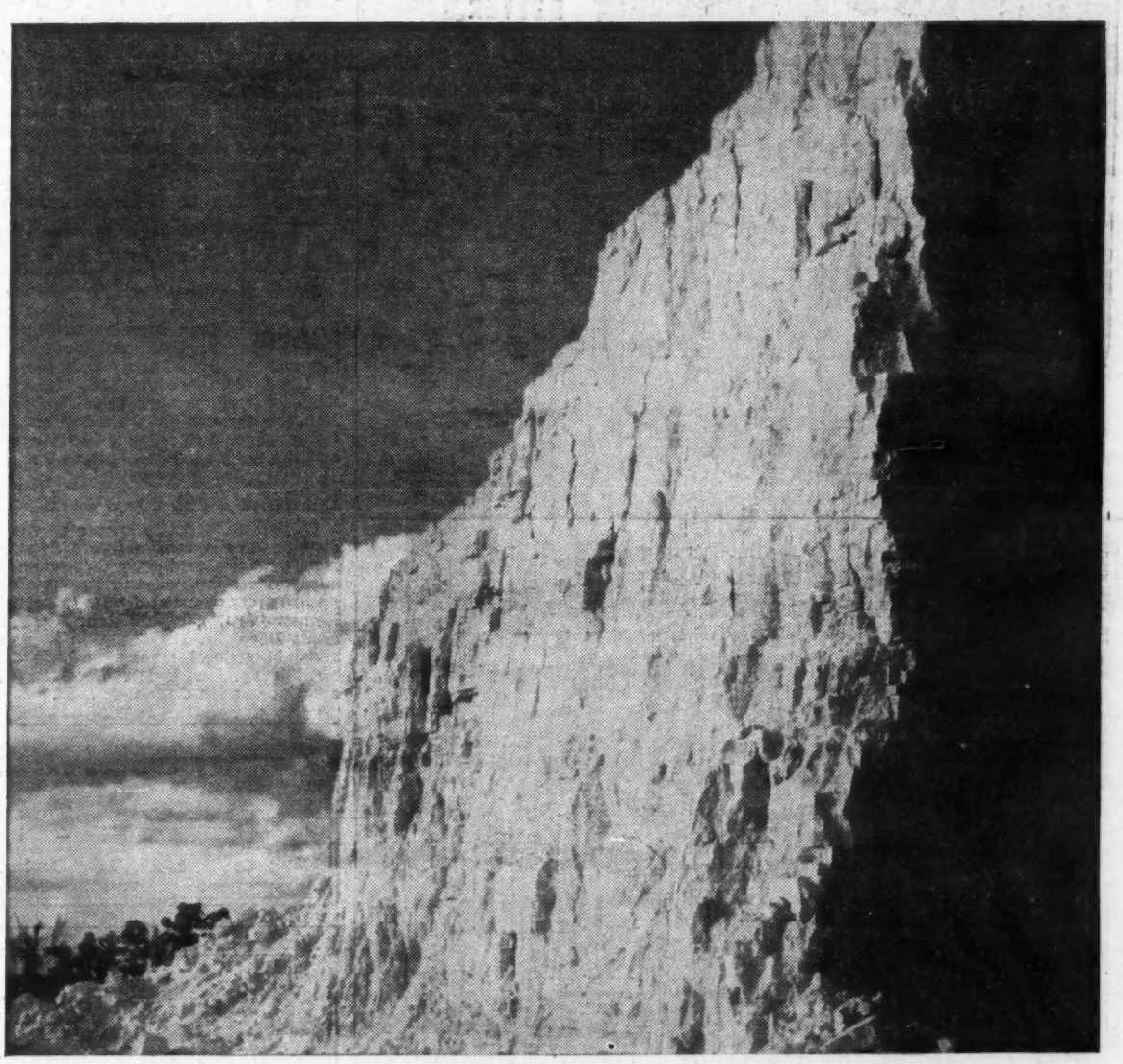

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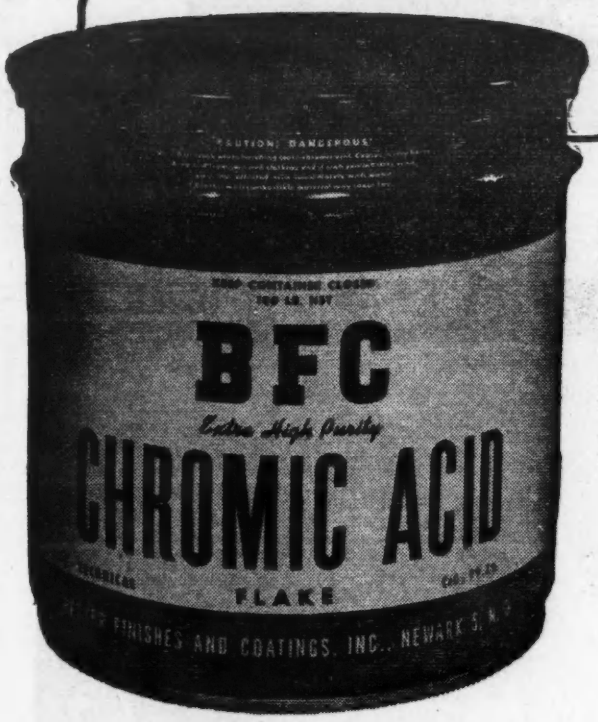

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Monsanto Appoints Manager Of New Engineering Section

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named William J. Katt manager of the new instrumentation and electrical engineering section of the engineering department of its organic chemicals division, and has appointed Dr. Edward N. Rosenquist director of personnel for the research and engineering division.

Other appointments include John W. Mashek, chief design engineer of the division's William G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill., as assistant manager of the engineering department's design section and Walter G. Canham, chief design engineer of the division's Nitro, W. Va., plant, as assistant manager for the department's process section. Mr. Katt was formerly chief design engineer at the John F. Queeny plant of the company's organic chemicals division. Dr. Rosenquist had been assistant director of the research and engineering division's chemical research department in Dayton, Ohio.

Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Unit Names Hall to District Post

P. H. Hall has been appointed district manager for the Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, with headquarters at 1221 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hall was previously district manager of Westvaco Chemical Division at Pittsburgh, Pa., prior to the closing of that office on November 1. Henceforth, the western Pennsylvania territory will be covered respectively by the Cincinnati, Ohio, office of Westvaco Mineral Products Division and the Philadelphia office of Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division.

Asbestos Mines Opened

Johns-Manville, New York, has announced that two more asbestos mines have been placed in commercial production at Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia. Mining and milling of the ore is carried on by Rhodesian Asbestos, Ltd., under direction of Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., in association with British Metals Corporation, Ltd.; Anglo-Huronian, Ltd., and the Simon I. Patino interests.

DuPont Post to Wood

William T. Wood, director of the sales division of the textile fibers department has been appointed general director of the department's manufacturing divisions, it has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds David H. Dawson, who was named assistant general manager of the department November 1. Mr. Wood began his association with duPont in 1927.

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Halby, a leading producer of Ammonium Thiocyanate solution 50-60%, now offers snow-white, high purity, synthetic Ammonium Thiocyanate technical crystals. Prompt deliveries assured on large or small quantities.

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Further information upon request

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Michigan State Planning Symposium on Nutrition

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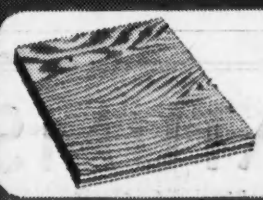

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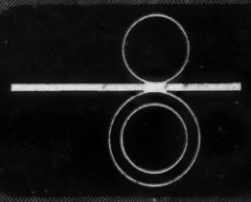

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Maas TSP preserves fruit better prior to cooking at the country's leading packers.

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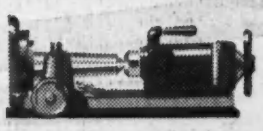

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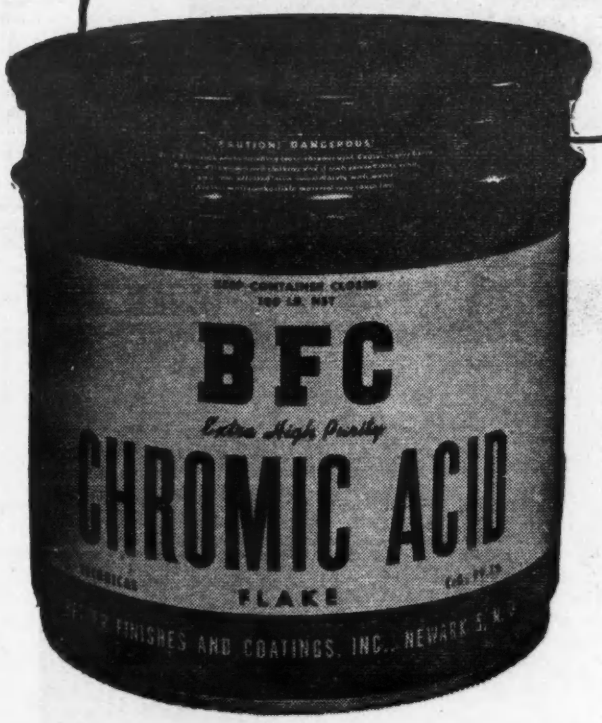

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Monsanto Appoints Manager Of New Engineering Section

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named William J. Katt manager of the new instrumentation and electrical engineering section of the engineering department of its organic chemicals division, and has appointed Dr. Edward N. Rosenquist director of personnel for the research and engineering division.

Other appointments include John W. Mashek, chief design engineer of the division's William G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill., as assistant manager of the engineering department's design section and Walter G. Canham, chief design engineer of the division's Nitro, W. Va., plant, as assistant manager for the department's process section. Mr. Katt was formerly chief design engineer at the John F. Queeny plant of the company's organic chemicals division. Dr. Rosenquist had been assistant director of the research and engineering division's chemical research department in Dayton, Ohio.

Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Unit Names Hall to District Post

P. H. Hall has been appointed district manager for the Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, with headquarters at 1221 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hall was previously district manager of Westvaco Chemical Division at Pittsburgh, Pa., prior to the closing of that office on November 1. Henceforth, the western Pennsylvania territory will be covered respectively by the Cincinnati, Ohio, office of Westvaco Mineral Products Division and the Philadelphia office of Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division.

Asbestos Mines Opened

Johns-Manville, New York, has announced that two more asbestos mines have been placed in commercial production at Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia. Mining and milling of the ore is carried on by Rhodesian Asbestos, Ltd., under direction of Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., in association with British Metals Corporation, Ltd.; Anglo-Huronian, Ltd., and the Simon I. Patino interests.

DuPont Post to Wood

William T. Wood, director of the sales division of the textile fibers department has been appointed general director of the department's manufacturing divisions, it has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds David H. Dawson, who was named assistant general manager of the department November 1. Mr. Wood began his association with duPont in 1927.

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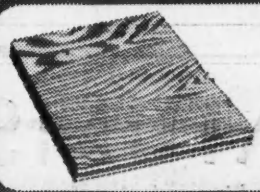
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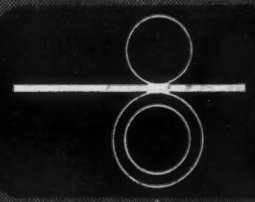
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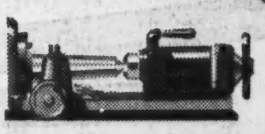

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Maas TSP gives cold rubber manufacturers better viscosity control.

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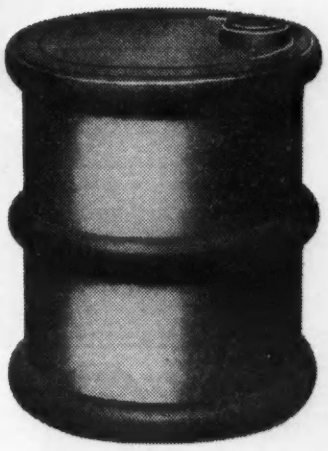

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Natural, Neoprene,
Butyl or other Synthetic
Rubber Linings
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Hooker Electrochemical Co. Announces Six Appointments

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has added five technical men to its research and development and has named a technical service representative in its sales department. The five technical men are Oscar C. Zaske, Dr. Frank P. Avonda, Donald H. Campbell, Dr. Elliot P. Doane and Charles M. Carr. The sales appointee is E. Paul Duncan.

Mr. Zaske, who has been assigned to the plastics and resins group of the research and development department, before joining Hooker was associated with Modern Air Modlings, Inc., Baltimore, Md., the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore and Tainton Products Division of Freeport Sulphur Company. Dr. Avonda, who will work with the fluorine chemistry group, for the past year has been a research associate specializing in organic fluorides in the chemistry department of Duke University. Dr. Campbell, who will also work with the Fluorine chemistry group, received his doctor's degree in organic chemistry from Purdue University this year.

Dr. Doane and Mr. Carr will work in the pilot plant group. Dr. Doane received his doctorate in chemical engineering this year from the University of Illinois. Mr. Carr, who worked in Hooker's process study group during the summer of 1952, has spent the past two years in the airforce. Mr. Duncan, who as technical service representative will be stationed at the company's Tacoma, Wash., plant, joined Hooker on a permanent basis last year in the process study group, having previously worked with this group during the summer of 1952.

Titanium Plant Projected

United International Research, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y., has been awarded a contract by what is identified as a well-known manufacturer of electrochemical equipment for the construction of a commercial plant near Lodi, N.J., for the production of titanium metal powder and titanium alloys. According to United International, the facility, which will employ a special process developed by the Long Island City concern, will go into operation by late February or early March.

Blachford Opens Office in Newark

H. L. Blachford, Inc., affiliated with H. L. Blachford, Ltd., Montreal, has opened its head office for the United States in Newark, N.J. C. George Taylor, formerly vice-president of Woburn Chemical Corporation (N.J.), is general sales manager.

DuPont Assigns Personnel To Refrigerant Sales Posts

Assignment of personnel to handle sales of "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants to manufacturers in the east coast and middle west areas has been announced by the kinetic chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Stuart L. Richardson takes over the Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio territory, while James Gay Gordon, 3rd, has been assigned to the New York state and New England area. They will make their headquarters in the Chicago and New York city district offices, respectively, of the company's organic chemicals department.

Robert B. Sangston was assigned recently as manufacturers' sales representative in the east coast area from Pennsylvania and New Jersey south. His headquarters are in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Sangston, prior to this year, had been representatives in the wholesale refrigerant field for duPont in the west coast and Philadelphia areas, respectively.

Goodrich Chemical Names Modlin Field Sales Manager

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named L. R. Modlin, jr., field sales manager of its general chemical sales department. Mr. Modlin, former staff representative, will be in direct charge of all general chemical field sales with each salesman reporting to him.

The new field sales manager joined B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio, in 1942, where he was engaged in synthetic rubber research until 1945, when he moved to Goodrich Chemical in Cleveland. With the chemical company he has held several research and development positions, both in plastics and chemicals.

Cyanamid Appoints Five

American Cyanamid Company's research division has announced five appointments to posts in the basic research department. They are:—Dr. Frederick Halverson, section manager, and Drs. G. Warren Kennerly, R. F. Stamm, W. M. Thomas, and V. P. Wystrach, group leaders. The basic research department was formed recently at the Stamford Research Laboratories, Stamford, Conn.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices of partial aromatic solvents were lowered ½ cent per gallon in the East by one manufacturer, effective last week. Other makers announced no similar moves immediately. In commenting on the change, a company spokesman stated that the price cut reflected lowered production costs. Prices for other petroleum products held steady in a market that was generally quite adequately supplied. Pure aromatics were available in ample quantities for industrial demand, which has been active but has failed to strain the current supply situation. Nitration grade toluol was reported moving rather slowly. However, the protective coatings industry has maintained an active interest. Xylol moved to a brisk demand. Consuming demand for aliphatics remained good, with the market in fairly good balance.

The market for petrolatums moved ahead at full blast. Production was moving well and was expected to continue at about the present levels until at least the second quarter of next year. Prices were quite firm at present levels. Fully refined grades of waxes were described as in tight supply at the present, with the market not so well supplied as it should be. Any changes to be effected in first quarter contract prices would be announced very shortly, but none were expected. Supplies of propane and butane were ample in most areas. Demand was not at its heaviest yet, but was expected to pick up substantially as soon as the weather turned colder, during the peak consuming months of December, January and February.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The sales outlook remained encouraging to most observers as the consuming industries appeared to be continuing production at a good rate. Some observers had earlier expected a degree of tightness to work up in this material by the end of the year or the beginning of next year, and now this expectation seemed less likely. However, material was still described as moving well.

Mineral Spirits — Industry sources reported that sales have been active over the past weeks, and that production has been ample to fill consumers' needs. The market appeared pretty well stabilized at the present time, and few in the industry expected any sharp divergence from the current trend. Prices were steady and were expected to remain so.

Partial Aromatics—One producer lowered its prices for partial aromatic solvents ½ cent per gallon in the East. The reduction was announced during the week and was effective immediately. Other producers made no similar moves immediately. The cause of the reduction was reported to be lower production costs. Demand from consumers continued well, but without straining the supply picture. Product would continue to be amply available over the coming weeks, according to views in the industry.

Toluol—Purchasers were reported taking their normal requirements, although nitration grade material was moving slowly. The protective coatings industry has continued quite active in the market and has added considerably to the volume of consumption. There appeared to be no difficulty in obtaining material at the present time. The slack in government requirements went a long way toward accounting for the current easiness in the supply situation. Prices held over the past week. Producers stated that at present they could foresee no alterations in quotations.

VM&P Naphtha — Demand was described as fairly routine by observers in the industry during the past week. Paint manufacturers' needs were generally held to be up to expectations, so that the balance sheet for the current quarter would present a good picture, although without breaking any records.

Xylol — Industrial demand has been holding its own over the past week, it was stated in the industry. Producers found the present rate of consumption quite satisfactory, although production still is reported in excess of demand. Price quotations were the same as those in effect earlier and appeared quite steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 4, 1953
104.75	104.75	104.75	105.33

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Prices of propane in the New York harbor area maintained a range of 8c. to 8½c. per gallon. Group 3 area quotations were maintained at 3½c. to 4c. per gallon. Supplies were ample in most areas. Demand was not at its heaviest yet, but if the weather turns colder shortly, or if there are storms over the heavier consuming areas, consumption will almost certainly be spurred, especially with the peak consuming months of December, January and February approaching.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Supplies were in fairly close balance with the market's needs, according to estimates of informed sources in the trade. With the supply situation at this point of balance, most consumers could obtain the amounts they required, while at the same time there was little if any excess material offered. The present situation was expected to remain essentially unchanged, as long as consumers maintained an active demand and production remained limited by lube oil output. Industry sources stated that the final quarter should make a very good showing when the sales figures are tallied.

Paraffin—Fully refined grades were described as being in quite tight supply at the present, with the market not quite so well supplied as it should be. Prices remained steady, indicating that there would not likely be any changes in the immediate future. Industry sources had stated that changes effected during the first quarter of 1955 would have been announced at just about this time. As yet, however, no announcements of changes have been forthcoming.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Imports of crude oil and petroleum products for the week ended November 26 came to 1,050,400 barrels per day, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This compares with an average of 1,159,200 barrels per day during the week ended November 19, and with 1,096,900 barrels per day during the four-week period ended November 26.

Fractional increases were effected in heating oil prices along the Atlantic coast and at some inland points in the south. Affected were light heating oils and diesel oils. The advances were attributed to increased seasonal demand as well as higher transportation costs.

Petrolatums — Producers reported that business in this market was going full blast, with demand holding up excellently. No price changes were expected in the coming weeks. Some sources in the industry believed that there might be a slackening in demand during the second quarter of next year, but that there probably would not be any before then, judging by the current aspect of the market.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Solvents and diluents remained steady with demand at a good level. Stocks were well maintained and no price changes were reported. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 19.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Light paint thinners and lacquer diluents quoted 20.4c. per gallon, same basis.

High melting point paraffin waxes held firm with little change noted in supply and demand positions. 127/131 ASTM, slabs, loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco bay area, quoted .0945 per pound.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 20, totaled 269,679,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 267,049,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,630,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,315,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,315,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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90%, °F...	327	355	355	350	370	387
Dry Point, °F...	337	—	—	—	390	399
End Point, °F...	—	385	385	385	—	—
SAFETY						
Flash Point, TCC, °F...	100	103	105	103	120	140
SOLVENT POWER						
Aniline Point, °F...	145	110	134	135	184	150
Kauri Butanol No....	33	43	38	38	26	32
WEIGHT						
Gravity, °API...	54.7	46.5	49.5	50.5	55.5	49.1
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F...	.7599	.7949	.7818	.7775	.7567	.7835
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Shell Oil, Development Appoint New Managers

Shell Oil Company has appointed new managers at refineries at Houston, Tex., and Martinez, Calif., and Shell Development Company has named a new manager at the Emeryville, Calif., research center.

John A. Tench is the new manager of the Houston refinery, succeeding Paul E. Hurley, who died recently. Tench, who had been manager of the Martinez refinery, is being succeeded there by Bruno Stolley, formerly manager of the Emeryville laboratory. Replacing Mr. Stolley is John R. Morrison, who has been assistant manager of Shell Oil's industrial relations department. Mr. Tench, who has been with Shell for twenty-six years, has spent most of his career in the company's west coast refineries. From 1939 to 1946 he was in charge of operations in the San Francisco office manufacturing department. He became superintendent at Martinez in 1946 and was promoted to manager in 1949.

Mr. Stolley, who started with Shell in 1929 in the engineering department at the Norco, La., refinery, became assistant chief engineer at Houston in 1934. In 1946 he was appointed assistant manager of the head office personnel department in New York. He was named manager at Emeryville in 1949. Mr. Morrison joined Shell at the Houston refinery in 1938. After holding positions in chemistry and technology, he was named assistant industrial relations manager at the refinery in 1946. He was transferred to the head office in New York in 1948 and became manager of the policy and training division of the personnel department in 1951. He advanced to assistant manager of the industrial relations department early this year.

Gasoline Additive Announced By Standard Oil (Indiana)

A new premium gasoline that protects motorists against extreme cold weather gasline freezing has been announced by Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago. Dwight F. Benton, vice-president in charge of sales, said a new additive in the "White Crown" gasoline soon to be available at Standard Oil service stations throughout the Midwest prevents ice from forming in the average car's fuel system down to 20 degrees below zero. The extra protection is being supplied at no increase in price, he added.

"This complements another additive in White Crown gasoline that prevents stalling due to carburetor icing in cool weather," Mr. Benton said. "We introduced it more than a year ago in areas where carburetor icing is troublesome. Together, the two additives give our premium gasoline the surest protection against motor troubles due to icing of any kind, from 58 degrees above zero on down to 20 below or even colder if it's used regularly," he asserted.

Sun Erecting Laboratory, Service Building in Texas

Construction of a new production research and development laboratory and a service building for Sun Oil Company will begin early this month. Site for the structures, according to Tom F. Hill, the firm's southwest division assistant manager at Dallas, Tex., is on a 14½-acre tract of land along the Central Expressway just northwest of the city limits of Richardson, Tex. Estimated cost of the overall project is $400,000. Completion is expected by July 1.

Conoco Petrochemical Dep't Moves Offices in New York

Continental Oil Company's petrochemical sales department has opened new offices in New York's International Building, 630 Fifth avenue. Continental formerly maintained petrochemical sales offices in the RCA Building.

Active in the petrochemical industry for many years, Conoco launched an expansion program in this field three years ago with the appointment of Dr. John E. Kircher, a chemist, as manager of a newly-created petrochemical department. Today Conoco has petrochemical plants at Baltimore, Md., Chicago, and Trainer, Pa.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Some uptrend was expected this month in purchases by fertilizer mixers of basic ingredients. However, any such trend was slow in developing. Ammonium sulfate inventories were somewhat high in most quarters, some 30 to 35 percent of current production having to go into storage, while some producers were in a more serious position relative to storage quantities.

In insecticides, the DDT and BHC markets were steady pricewise, and interest currently in the domestic off-season, was centered on export trade. Prices over recent weeks have softened on parathion and malathion, and effective December 1 price schedules were adopted on parathion some 28 cents per pound under former schedules on large quantities.

The market was strong on fishmeal and fishscrap, advancing $2 per ton last week. Nitrogen process tankage went up another 25 cents per unit ton. Bonemeal was steady in price but offerings were light.

Urea moved steadily under a firm price position. Dicalcium phosphate for feeds was firm in price. Business volume was described as good, but ample supplies allowed for a considerable improvement in demand without pinching production facilities. Buying interest was said to be improving.

Some concern was expressed relative to the mounting price of fishmeal for the feed industry, the feeling being that should the trend continue, simply because supplies were currently short, the item might be priced out of the market, with the loss of accounts that could not later be recovered because of the use of substitutes.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Some pick up in buying interest was expected this month. Producers have been faced, seasonally, with storing some 30 to 35 percent of their production in most quarters, while some other makers have had a considerably more acute storage problem than that.

Dried Blood—This market remained at levels established the previous week, despite the fact that the market was quite weak, production was reasonably heavy and demand light.

Fishmeal—September production, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, amounted to 31,121 tons, compared with 36,385 tons for September of 1953. This brought the nine months total for 1954 to 190,385 tons, just 35 tons over the figure for the same period of 1953.

Imports of fishmeal during August amounted to 7,917 tons, as against the 12,257 tons imported in August of last year. Total imports for the first eight months of 1954 amounted to 117,909 tons, as compared with 99,188 tons imported during the corresponding period of 1953.

Prices of fishmeal ranged around $150 per ton last week, and fishscrap at $145 per ton. The season was about over for some fishing, not much material offered, and prices were considered abnormally high. This market situation contained in it, according to some quarters, a potential threat to its end-use in feeds, unless price patterns soon reversed to a downward trend.

Nitrogenous Tankage—Marked scarcity characterized the nitrogenous process tankage market last week as it advanced another 25 cents per unit ton last week, following a $1 advance the previous week. This brought current unit ton prices to $5.

Phosphate Rock—There was no change in the $43 per ton quoted on Curacao rock. Demand was good and there was no trouble moving all that could be brought in. However, American buyers were in competition for supplies with foreign buyers, who in some cases were offering more than the domestic American market would support.

With respect to domestically produced phosphate rock, the market was regarded as one in which material was moving in relatively good volume, but not in excess of seasonal levels. More business volume would be regarded as welcome. Current price patterns were felt likely to prevail to the end of the year (June 30). Competitive conditions in the industry have been such that since the establishment of base prices in July of 1953, the industry has had to absorb a 3 cent per hour increase in labor and a 9 cent per barrel increase in fuel oil, despite some efforts to pass these on in accordance with contract clauses providing for such arrangements. Whether or not these absorbed charges can be allowed for in a new contract at the fiscal year-end was yet to be determined.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fishmeal, $2 per ton.
Scrap, $2 per ton.
Nitrogenous tankage, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Parathion, 28c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 4, 1953
110.21	109.90	109.63	111.23

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Super Phosphate—Business conditions were not bad, but the feeling was expressed in some quarters that an improvement in demand would be welcome. Supplies were regarded as adequate. Price patterns now in effect were expected to hold for the balance of the year.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Market activity was fairly quiet over the week. Organics moved slowly with only light trading reported in blood meal and tankage. Domestic fish meals held firm with supplies moderate. Castor pomace was steady and continued in tight supply. Ruling prices were—

Ammonium nitrate—$89.84 per ton, domestic and Canadian, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian and domestic material. $100.24 per ton, 13/39 grade, domestic, in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $110 per ton, 11/51 grade, domestic, in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 less per ton in bulk.

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $3 less in bulk. $52 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 discount per ton for bulk.

Blood meal—$6 per unit of ammonia at source.

Bone meal—$82 per ton, steamed, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f. Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$40 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.175-$2.20 per unit of protein, domestic, f.o.b. San Pedro, sacks included. $2 per unit of protein, Canadian herring meal, f.o.b. Vancouver, US funds. $2.20 per unit, nominal, imported mixed meal, sacked, ex-dock, Los Angeles Harbor.

Sodium nitrate—$52.75 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $47.75 per ton in bulk, same basis.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $4.75 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

DDT—Conditions in this market with respect to price were described as stable, and generally regarded as healthy. Domestic demand was seasonally off, but export demand from countries to the South was active and caused considerable interest. There was, of course, foreign competition to be met, and occasionally this competition was a bit rough offering lower prices and long payment terms. The respect of consumers for American produced insecticides, however, was a preference which tended to give the American seller the break wherever other conditions were nearly equal.

Parathion—Parathion prices schedules were reduced effective December 1 in a somewhat confused pattern. Heretofore, prices had been generally listed at $1.62 to $1.64 per pound regardless of quantity. Meanwhile, while these schedules were not actually reduced, there was considerable price shading and material moved at prices which were well pared below the $1.62 figure.

Under the new price schedule established in most quarters December 1, the price pattern was one in which carloads or truckloads were listed at $1.41 per pound, and quantity prices were subject to a 5 percent discount, which brought the carload or truckload net price down to around $1.3395 per pound. Less than carlot or truckload quantities were priced at $1.51 per pound. These are the prices on which OPD went to press this issue, as being the most representative of what the market for parathion actually was. Whether these will hold, be shaded further, or become more definitely clarified, was a matter for conjecture.

Prices on formulations, because of the off-season, were not immediately adjusted to meet the base material price adjustments, but action in this direction was planned for a later date.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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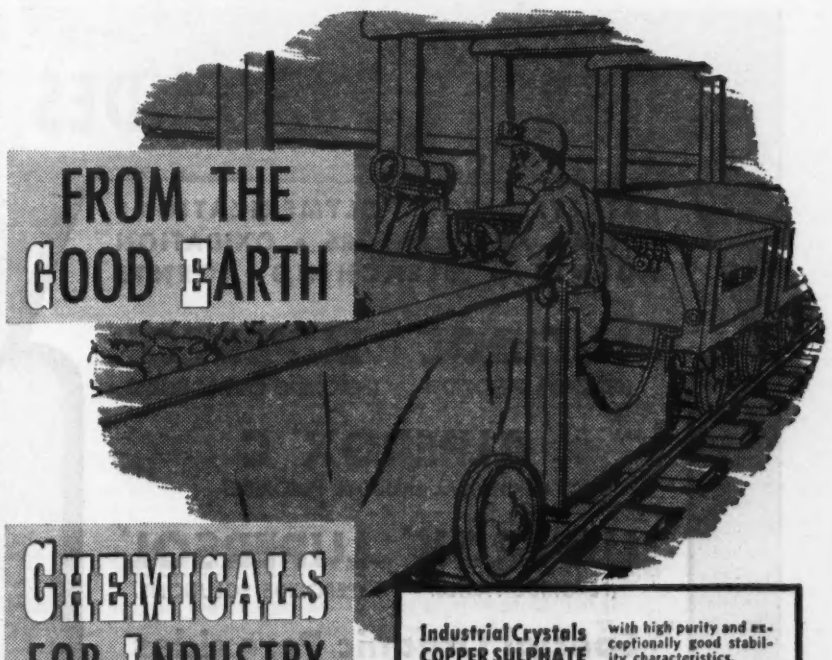

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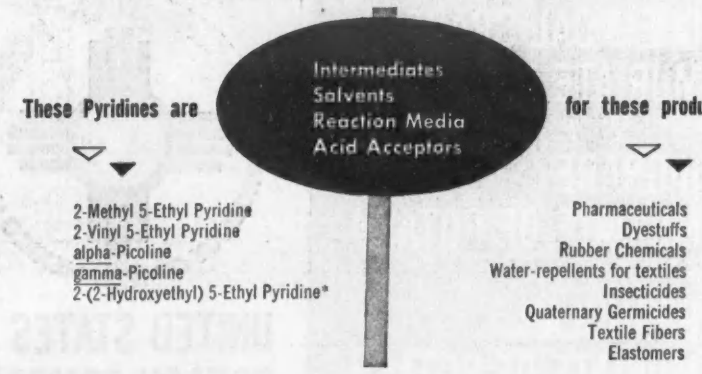

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Crude CMC 65 percent purity was reduced in truck and carlot quantities early last week. The 96 percent crudes of low and medium viscosity followed. Purified grades were unchanged.

Acetone prices were settled at their new level. The volume of movement was about the same—well sustained at a good pace. Most solvents continued to receive good demand and were looked for to hold their own levels. Buying interest for alcohol remained quite good. But, there has been some slight seasonal loss, particularly from holidays of the past month. Demand from lacquer accounts for esters was steady. Butyl acetate and ethyl acetate moved in steady volume.

Antifreeze call for ethylene glycol and methanol sustained very good activity. Most sources felt that the antifreeze season was very successful. Glycol prices were very firm at current levels. Methanol moved to industrial outlets as well as to the antifreeze market. A certain amount of current output was going to gasoline additives too.

Demand for CMC was reported to have held to the same levels. Adequate supplies were readily available. New production facilities which have resulted in expansion of output were said to have made the reduction for CMC possible. There was good movement of formaldehyde to resins and adhesives. Formic acid was unchanged. Refined glycerine continued to move well. Some sources were looking for a slight easing towards the end of the year. Crudes were not short as they had been a few weeks back. Prices of crude and refined grades remained unaltered.

Perchloroethylene moved well. There was a good call from dry cleaning outlets and other industrial uses of the solvent. Trichloroethylene continued to move well. Competition with imported material has long been a factor in this market. However, there was sufficient consumption to absorb the imported material, it was said. The price structure has remained intact despite a differential enjoyed by the imported material.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
CMC, crude, 65%, 96%, c.l., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.44	130.45	130.33

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Acetone—Prices were settled at the new level of 7½c. per pound in tankcars. No further revisions were currently anticipated. It was a little early to tell how much the prior week's reduction will firm up the picture; however, one source indicated that the lower price has not increased the volume it moved. Demand was still felt to be well sustained. Most sources expected that demand would hold up very well for some time. Solvents of all kinds and business levels in general support that view.

Alcohol—The sales volume last month was felt to be off slightly during the past month due in part to the number of holidays in the month. However, this was not considered unusual and the general picture of the market was firm. Demand was still at a fairly good level and coming from many directions. Overall solvent call was good. The price picture was steady.

Butyl Acetate—Prices were firm and unchanged. Call from lacquer outlets was good. Supplies were readily available to take care of current needs. Producers were moving what they were making. What they couldn't sell as acetate could be moved in the butyl alcohol market; therefore balancing out the picture of both markets.

Butyl Lactate—No changes were noted for this small volume item. Demand was steady. Prices were unchanged at 33c. per pound in tankcars.

CMC—A maker reduced trucklot and carlot schedules 2c. for the crude 65 percent purity grade early last week. This technical grade material became 37c. per pound in carlots, on a 100 percent basis. Less than carlots remained at 41c. per pound, on a 100 percent basis. Both quotations were on an f.o.b. plant, minimum transportation, prepaid, to destination basis.

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

The 96 percent technical grade was also reduced 2c. per pound in carlots. Quotations were now at 37c., while l.c.l. prices remained at 41c. Purified grades were steady at previous listings.

Demand levels for CMC were said to be approximately the same as they have been for past weeks. Supplies were adequate to take care of current needs

Ethyl Acetate—Suppliers indicated that there was nothing outstanding happening in this market. Demand was steady. Producers were selling what they were making. The volume was slightly better for lacquers with the increases in activity in automobiles. Ethyl acetate and other esters were holding their own level.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand from antifreeze outlets still held up very well. Producers said that they continued to move a very good volume of material. How much of current buying was for use this season and how much was for inventory was questionable, trade sources felt. Some suppliers felt that there was not very much inventory buying because of consumer's cautious attitude. It was felt that the heavy buying will taper off soon. Meanwhile prices were very firm at current levels.

Formaldehyde—Some suppliers said the market was the same as it has been and others reported an increase in demand from synthetic resins and adhesives. An ample supply to take care of the heavier needs of fall was built up in the slow summer months, it was said.

Formic Acid—No change was noted in this market. Producers indicated that they were moving out what was being made. Demand was not strong enough to cause any shortages, nor weak enough to bring any surpluses. Prices were firm at previous levels.

Production in September totaled 1,008,919 pounds, compared with 832,460 pounds turned out in August and 1,164,547 pounds in September 1953, Tariff Commission figures indicate.

Glycerine—No significant changes were noted in the markets for refined or crude grades. Demand for refined material was unchanged. Some sources said buying interest was steady and other suppliers stated it was very good and well sustained. One producer felt that a little decrease in refined glycerine demand was likely towards the last weeks of the year, especially from the smaller buyers.

Crude grades were not quite as short as they were several weeks back when consumers were clamoring for stocks. The price structure has not fallen, but was no longer so firm that suppliers were able to obtain sales on an f.o.b. basis. Sales of soaplye and saponification were at 21c. and 23c. per pound respectively, on a delivered basis.

Hexamethylene Tetramine—There has been no significant change in this market. A steady amount of material was moving to technical outlets and explosives. However, peacetime needs of explosives were not as high as they were for defense purposes. Prices remained steady at previously established listings. In larger quantities the technical grade was available at 22.2c. per pound in bags, c.l., while drums, c.l. were 22.9c. per pound. USP material was still firm at 40½c. per pound for bags, in lots of 500 lbs. or more.

Methanol—A good volume of material continued to move to both antifreeze outlets and industrial end-uses. It was said that there has been no letup in calls from antifreeze calls. Most sources have indicated that this has been a very good season for that outlet. There was also good call with the colder weather from anti-icing uses as a gasoline additive. Besides preventing fuel icing, methanol and methanol mixtures with other alcohols also cut down on varnish and shellac formations on carburetors, it was said. Hence, this outlet results in some steady interest the year round and a seasonal pickup in cold weather.

Some suppliers have been unable to keep up with overall antifreeze orders. Other makers have been concentrating on

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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wider distribution of industrial outlets and did not report any pressing supply problem. Price schedules have been maintained at previous levels.

Perchloroethylene—The coming holiday season and cleaning of clothing being put away in storage have created a well sustained demand for this outlet. Other solvent uses, such as those in combination with trichloroethylene and vapor degreasing operations, have held the overall level of activity up well.

Although there is some material being imported, it is not a serious factor, trade sources indicated. Price schedules have held firmly to previously established listings. Supplies were adequate to handle current demand requirements.

September production of perchloroethylene, or tetrachloroethylene, totaled 11,982,370 pounds, compared with August output of 12,424,303 pounds and September 1953 production of 11,903,131 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Trichloroethylene—Producers indicated that sales have held up quite well in this market. Competition with imported material has been a factor in the market for the past year, trade sources stated. The most affected areas were coastal regions and the port areas, although imported material is widely distributed throughout the country. Wide use of the solvent has kept total demand at a level sufficient to absorb most of domestic and imported production.

The general price structure for trichloroethylene has not been damaged. Most domestic producers handle the market through distributors and some of these distributing channels may have seen a little price disturbance in l.c.l. quantities. The Overall price pattern was considered firm, nonetheless. It was added that the fact that the number of distributors supplying the material has increased, indicates that the market could not be too soft.

Production of trichloroethylene in September amounted to 22,540,373 pounds, as against 22,562,710 pounds turned out in August and 27,703,432 pounds produced in September of last year, statistics from the Tariff Commission relate.

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Coal Chemicals

A new low price for synthetic rubber grade styrene monomer was established last week. This grade was being offered to industry for the first time at prices allowing competition with imported material. Previously, only government synthetic rubber plants were able to get it.

Coal chemicals were quiet pricewise last week. There continued to be firmness in the naphthalene market. But, domestic crudes were stable at former listings and imported crudes changed faster in the asking prices than they did at actual sales levels.

Tar acids were generally felt to be in a good position. Even where there was a little softness for some grades, there were still good sales of other grades, reported by the same sources. The tar acid prices were all firm at previous levels. Natural phenol was also seen by many trade sources to be improving in line with the expansion for cresylic acid and the cresols. Demand for ADF acid here was good. There was also a good South American market which has tightened supplies on occasion. Good movement of synthetic phenol was reported as phenolic resins picked up.

Creosote was still slow, but there were signs in the market that more activity might be anticipated before too long. Consumer inventories are low and increases in demand are quickly reflected in creosote demand. Improvement in the financial status of railroads was expected to expand maintenance operations next year. Domestic crude naphthalene was no more abundant, although steel operations were building up. But, producers felt that there was enough production available now to keep consumers' output going.

Benzol reflected varying degrees strength, but an overall view indicated business was relatively good currently. Toluol was fairly well balanced for some sources and a little more plentiful for others. Xylol was said to be in good shape. Benzoic acid moved at a normal pace to textile outlets. Phthalic anhydride showed slight indications of expansion.

Steel operations during the week ending December 5 were scheduled to be at 80.5 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,919,000 tons, compared with 1,822,000 tons one month ago and 1,972,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Most sources agreed that the volume of benzol moving out to various consuming channels was relatively good. Where there was any disagreement in individual views of the market there was a little difference in views of the trends developing.

Some sources have reported current good supply and demand relationships, but expressed doubt as production increases resulted in greater benzol supplies. Other sources pointed to current consumption in such outlets as synthetic phenol, styrene plastics, detergents and other chemical end-uses, and stated that any increase in general business levels was likely to be reflected in greater overall demand for benzol. Most producers felt that improvement in general business would be paralleled by increased call for aromatics. The speculation seemed to be on whether there would be an appreciable improvement in business and how much it would amount to if there is some expansion.

Coaltar suppliers also felt that better movement of synthetic rubber for domestic needs would accompany the volume of new cars being turned out and expected to be produced next year. Aside from the mildly doubtful and the conservatively optimistic sources in the trade, there were some who were extremely optimistic towards the immediate future for benzol. As an indication, one source reported that it had already sold a volume in December considerably more than it had anticipated it would sell a few months ago and its inventories were going to fall substantially short of expectations. Hence, there were degrees of both sides of the picture, but no one appeared extremely pessimistic.

Creosote—Suppliers indicated that railroads have been doing a good job in regaining their financial footing and were expected to increase their consumption needs after the first of the year. Not too much change in buying was anticipated for creosote during this month. Consumers have been working off of their own stocks for several months. There has been evidence that consumer inventories have been reduced to a low level. Producer stockpiles were still quite full. However, trade sources expected to see them reduced as demand picks up. Prices were quite firm at current quotations. No revisions were expected because it was generally felt in the trade that reductions would not induce more sales at this time.

Cresols—Many sources continued to indicate that demand for tar acids was fairly good. There has been some expansion in interest noted from resins and other consuming outlets at levels consistent with overall business improvement. The tar acid picture was not completely firm for all sources in every grade. Nonetheless, the general picture was felt to be firm. Prices have remained stable at former postings. Adequate supplies of most fractions were readily available to take care of all immediate consuming needs.

Cresylic Acid—Well sustained demand from cresylic resins and tricresyl phosphate kept various coaltar grades moving well. A couple of soft spots were still reported for some fractions by individual suppliers. Other producers looked at the tar acids as an expanding market, following lines of overall business improvement.

Improvement had been noted from resins, wire enamels and flotation uses. Good activity in the automotive industry has contributed momentum to wire enamel outlets. Domestic prices have held firm at former listings.

Imported ADF material was still quoted at 75c. per gallon in drums, or 73c. per gallon in tankcars. Sales of ADF acid continued to be good. There was also a good market for the material in South America.

Production of refined cresylic acid from all sources totaled 2,780,916 pounds in September, while August output was 3,262,756 pounds and September, 1953, production was 2,995,650 pounds, Tariff Commission figures relate.

Naphthalene—The situation has not changed in the domestic market. Price schedules have remained firm at previous listings. No immediate revisions were expected. Demand from regular consuming channels has been good. Domestic crudes were not abundant, but, producers indicated there are no production lapses being suffered by consumers for the lack of naphthalene.

The fact that there was a strong call for crude material now was seen in the market for imported naphthalene. Quotations were still at a range of 5½c. to 6c. per pound for material being sold. However, importers relate the price at primary sources is firming up all the time. Offers at 6c. to 6½c. per pound were reported frequently. With domestic 78-degree at 5c, unchanged, there were few "takers," it was added.

September production of crude naphthalene (solidifying at less than 79°C.) amounted to 23,918,762 pounds, as against 24,769,200 pounds in August and 24,400,445 pounds in September of last year, figures released by the Tariff Commission relate.

Tar distillers accounted for 14,661,503 pounds of crude in September, 16,158,521

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 4, 1953
114.59	114.59	114.56	114.59

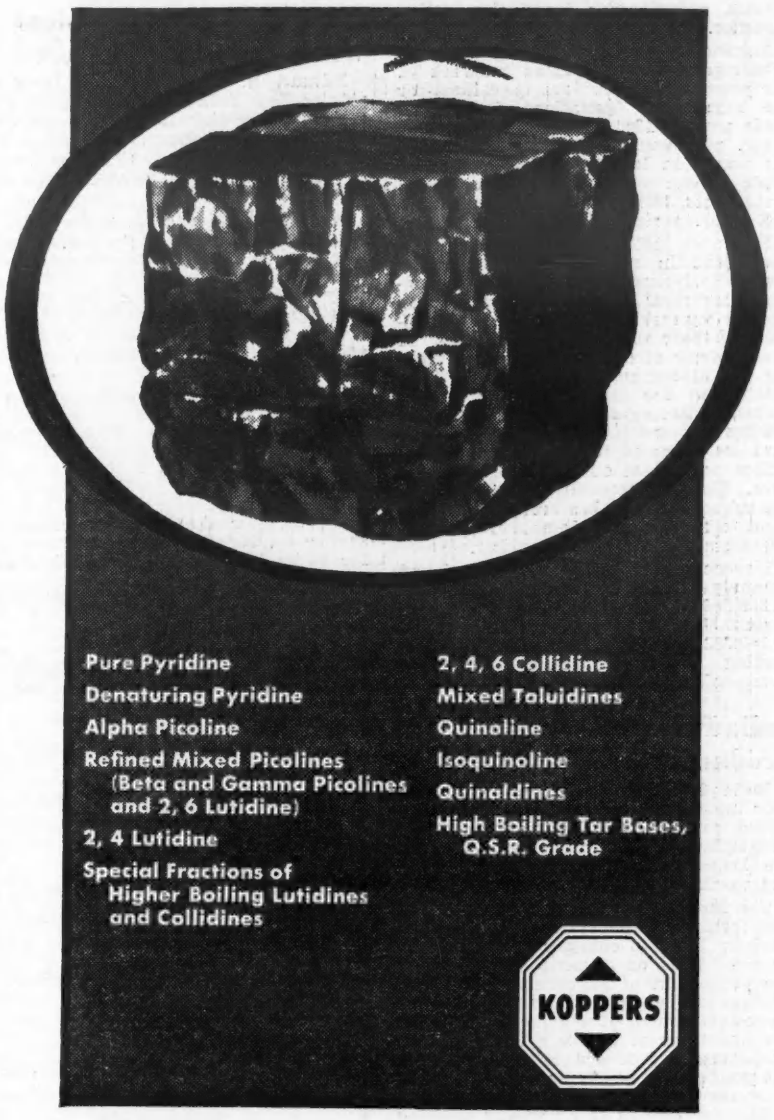
(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 5, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	897,439
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	32,436,017
Benzol	gals.	3,102,376
Coaltar	gals.	14,230,822
Creosote oil	gals.	794,875
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,192,316
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	23,077
Toluol	gals.	610,259
Xylol	gals.	162,821

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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in August and 14,830,121 pounds in September of last year. Cokeoven production in September of this year amounted to 9,257,259 pounds, whereas August output was 8,610,679 pounds and September, 1953, output was 9,570,324.

Phenol—Most producers held to the view that phenolic resins and adhesives were keeping this market in a relatively firm position. There were still sources who judged phenol as "fairly soft."

Demand for synthetic USP material was said to be increasing, while natural grades were reported to be improving along with general tar acid business by some sources, and unchanged by other makers. No price revisions in technical or USP grades have taken place, or were anticipated.

September output of natural and synthetic phenol totaled 32,857,407 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures. In comparison, production of USP and technical grades in August was 28,803,429 pounds, and output in September of last year was 29,401,223 pounds.

Toluol—There was no significant change for this aromatic during the past week. Many sources were currently in a soldup position. What has been moving to industrial and defense outlets has been sufficient to balance the picture in these instances. However, there were still some producers who were not moving any toluol for nitration. In some of these cases, the increases in aromatic output were beginning to cause a little more of a problem than other light oils. This was said to be so because of all of the production capacity that the industry has acquired to fill defense requirements.

Some pickup in consumer interest was felt to be likely with a broad expansion of business needs. However, competition between coaltar and petroleum toluol and competition with substituted products were still factors to be reckoned with. Meanwhile, prices have remained firm at former levels. Equalization of freight has occurred in this market for many months where it was necessary to secure the business.

Toluol production in September amounted to 12,258,468 gallons, while August output totaled 11,641,111 gallons, and production in September of last year was 10,317,812, Tariff Commission statistics indicate. Cokeoven operators turned out 2,750,298 gallons of the September 1954 total, 2,803,173 gallons in August and 2,952,763 gallons in September of last year. Production from all other sources, including tar distillation and petroleum production, amounted to 9,508,170 gallons in September, 8,837,938 gallons in August and 7,365,049 gallons in September 1953.

Xylol—Producers generally agreed that the picture of the xylol market was basically the same as it has been for several months. The combination of a well sustained demand and the fact that total production of the aromatic is not too large, has resulted in a relatively steady market picture. There have been occasional reports in recent months of both tight spots and a little surplus material. A summation of trade feeling indicated that the market was in good shape.

Intermediates

Benzoic Acid—Technical material continued to move at a steady pace. Producers felt that activity was at a normal level. Prices were firm without change. Supplies were adequate.

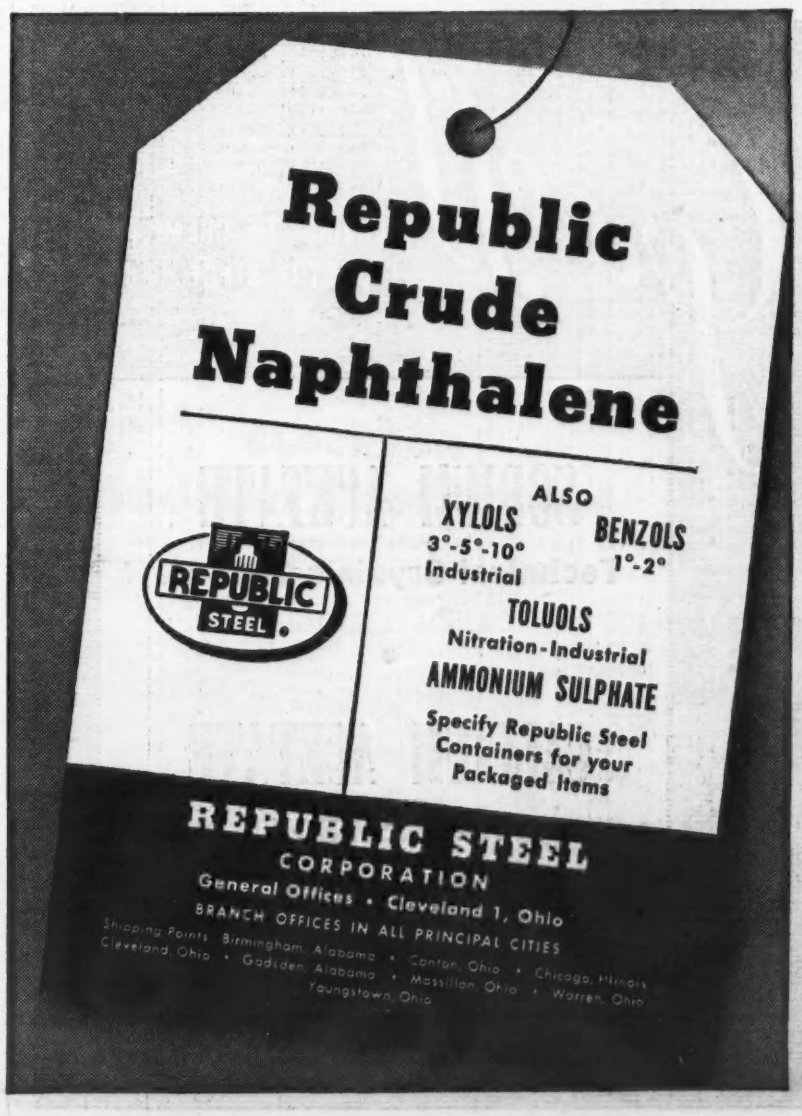
Monochlorobenzene — No significant pickup in demand was noted for mono. Producers generally rated the market as slow. Quotations held firm at previous listings. Ample supplies were readily available to take care of incoming orders.

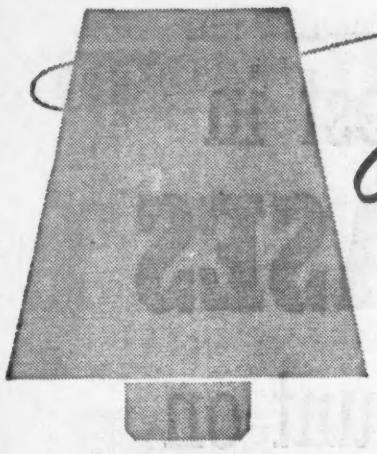
a-Naphthol—No significant change was noted here. Producers were moving a good volume of material to meet government requirements. There was adequate production to take care of industrial needs too, although they were small. Prices were unaltered.

a-Naphthylamine—A steady demand for this intermediate held the market at a good level of activity. Producers indicated that they were satisfied with the current pace. Supplies were adequate to fill incoming orders. No price revisions were anticipated.

Phthalic Anhydride — Demand for phthalic from alkyd resins and plasticizers continued to expand, according to most sources. There still seemed to be enough overall production capacity to meet consumption requirements. However, there were some individual suppliers that were experiencing a little difficulty keeping up with the volume of orders. It was said that there was a rise in the number of calls in the late weeks of November and the tone was generally firmed by it.

Production of phthalic in September amounted to 22,135,760 pounds, whereas August output was 19,128,518 pounds, and September 1953 production was 13,459,257





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pounds, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

Styrene—A new low price for synthetic rubber grade was established last week 3c. per pound under previous quotations for the monomer. Quotations for rubber grade were at 18c. per pound in tankcars, 19¼c. per pound in carlots and 20¼c. per pound in less than carlots. Plastic grade styrene remained at 21c. per pound in tankcars, 22¼c. per pound in carlots and 23¼c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

Producers indicated demand has been very good in recent weeks. The call from polystyrene plastics has been excellent. Increases in overall business levels and the toy making season have both contributed their share of improvement. A good volume of monomer has been moving to synthetic rubber outlets too. High activity in the automotive and rubber industries has resulted from new models coming out and introduction of tubeless tires as standard equipment on many makes, as well as output of replacement tires. Hence, a generally good picture in the rubber industry has brought improvement to many chemicals used in the production and processing of rubber.

Styrene production by government and privately owned plants combined totaled 56,833,866 pounds in September, as against 59,033,331 pounds in August and 64,142,283 pounds in September 1953, according to figures from the Tariff Commission.

India Plans to Increase Production of Fertilizers

India plans the establishment of at least four more fertilizer factories at an estimated cost of 800,000,000 rupees (about $160,000,000) within the next seven years, the Department of Commerce reported last week.

The Indian government has established the fertilizer production committee, an advisory body, to consider and make recommendations on capacity expansion for the production of nitrogenous fertilizers. The committee will study suitable sites for the establishment of new fertilizer plants, the quantities of fertilizer that could be economically produced at each location, the processes to be adopted, and the probable cost of production.

The government is reportedly pressing for a cut in price of ammonium sulfate. At present it is delivered to the state governments at a uniform rate of 315 rupees per ton, including freight, and the states supply it to farmers at farm sites at an all-inclusive price of 345 rupees per ton.

Morningstar, Nicol Opens West Coast Branch Office

Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, has announced the opening of a west coast branch office and warehouse located at 274 Brannan street, San Francisco. The facilities will be used by its subsidiary, Paisley Products, Inc., manufacturers of packaging and paper converting glues, industrial adhesives and polyvinyl resin emulsions, as well as the parent company.

J. B. Morningstar has been appointed manager of the new west coast office and will handle sales of the combined Morningstar-Paisley product line. He was transferred from the New York sales staff to his new post. Mr. Morningstar is a great grandson of the original founder of the parent company.

Carbide Appoints Four To New Sales Positions

The appointment of four new assistant district sales managers of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has been announced by E. E. Fogle, vice-president of the company.

R. A. Corio has been appointed to the Newark, N. J., district and R. J. Hughes to the Philadelphia district. D. F. Swartz, jr., has been named to the Baltimore, Md., district and D. H. Merry to the Chicago district.

Pittsburgh Coke Appoints Winkleman to Sales Post

Edward H. Winkleman has been appointed New York sales representative for the plasticizer division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., according to an announcement by Duncan J. MacLennan, sales manager of the division.

Mr. Wingleman will replace G. J. Esselen, 3rd, who has been appointed sales manager for the activated carbon division of Pittsburgh Coke. He will use the company office in the Empire State Building, New York, as his headquarters. Mr. Winkleman was formerly assistant sales manager of U.S. Testing Company.

Gray Top Post to Brennan

John Brennan has been appointed president of Gray Pharmaceutical Company, Newton, Mass., a newly-organized concern specializing in the manufacture of ethical drugs. Mr. Brennan was formerly director of sales training and sales service and New England district manager for White Laboratories, Inc., New Jersey.

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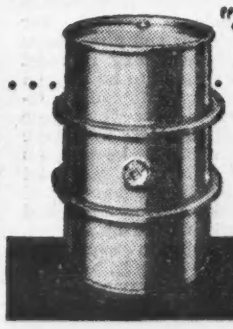

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

The market was generally quiet last week, reflecting tendencies on the part of consumers to keep inventories low in view of the year's end. There was no price activity among the chemicals, as business was seasonally normal. Consumers were content to withdraw against old contracts for immediate needs. Sizing materials showed no tendency toward change. Corn starch and dextrin were subject to small lot absorbtion by consuming industries.

The egg albumin market was reported firm after recent increases in flake. Some sources reported a plentiful supply, while others said that the market was in close balance. Buying interest for potato starch was restricted to actual needs. This situation also applied to sago and tapioca. Consuming demand for tanning materials was spotty, and chiefly for nearby delivery. Myrobalans and quebracho showed strength, while chestnut extract and mangrove bark were fairly easy.

World cotton output in the 1953-54 season was said to have totaled an estimated 37,100,000 bales, the second highest on record. Production in 1952-53 was estimated at 35,800,000 bales, while the record season total for 1937-38 was 39,000,000 bales. Production of regular, intermediate, and high tenacity rayon yarns in the third quarter was estimated at 68,600,000 pounds, while acetate production totaled some 55,000,000 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 2, 1953
94.09	94.09	94.56	98.70

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Consuming demand remained fairly active, chiefly for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs. Prices were steady and without change at 65c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Market was fairly quiet, as consumers preferred to work in a close to the vest manner toward the year's end. Business was moderately sustained for small lots to cover immediate requirements. All grades were unaltered. Gum was quoted at $6.85 per hundred pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.65, dark, $8.70, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per hundred pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was largely for immediate needs, as consumers kept an eye on year-end inventories. Prices were unchanged, reflecting in part the quietness of the market. Pearl was quoted at $7.15 per hundred pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder $7.26 per hundred pounds, New York basis. Smaller lot shipments were 15c. per hundred pounds higher.

Visible corn supply was increased 5,218,000 bushels, bringing the total to 37,090,000 bushels for the week ending November 26, compared with 39,460,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Reports varied as to supply of flake, but it was generally agreed that the market was firmer following recent increases of 3c. to 4c. per pound. Some quarters reported supplies to be in close balance with demand, while others felt that there was adequate material available for present inquiry. Consuming demand was active for prompt needs. Flake was unchanged at $1.30 to $1.33 per pound, and powder, $1.34 to $1.37 per pound, depending on quantity and seller. Demand for technical grade was moderate at unchanged listings of 85c. to 87c. per pound, spot, according to amount and seller.

The Department of Agriculture reports that liquid egg production in October amounted to 11,385,000 pounds, as compared with 9,080,000 pounds in October, 1953, and the 1948-52 average of 6,980,000 pounds. Egg solids production totaled 792,000 pounds, compared with 1,144,000 pounds in October, 1953, and the 1948-52 average of 1,287,000 pounds. Production of dried albumin in October totaled 510,000 pounds, as compared with 468,000 pounds in October, 1953. Dried yolk output in October was 231,000 pounds, as compared with 368,000 pounds in October of last year.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was reported limited to actual needs. Consumers showed some interest in forward positions, with fairly good quantities ordered for future delivery. Maine market showed some uneasiness, as carlots were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, with reports of business done at slightly shaded listings. The Idaho market was without change at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with ½c. per pound less asked for delivery to eastern points. Trading in imported starch was dull and featureless. Danish continued offered at 7.2c. per pound, carlots, ex dock, duty paid and Dutch, 7¾c. per pound, same basis. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8!c. to 8½c. per pound, ex warehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in good demand for spot requirements. Interest in shipments from primary centers continued inactive. Raw on spot was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and refined 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Prompt shipment was nominal at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Demand continued limited for both Brazil and Siamese grades. According to most sources, there was adequate material around to fill consumer needs. To grade Siamese on spot was offered at 7c. to 7½c. per pound; Brazilian 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, ex warehouse, according to quantity. Replacements of Siamese were easier at 6c. to 6½c. per pound, ex dock, carlots, as to quality. Brazilian offerings were plentiful, with shipments on the easy side. Prompt was currently offered at 8c. per pound, ex dock, with consumers generally uninterested.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consumers continued to order only for immediate needs. All types were quotably without change. Liquid 25 percent tannin was priced at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis, and 5.1c. er pound, less carlots, same basis. Powdered extract containing 60 percent tannin was listed at 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. per pound, bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Offerings for shipment continued light. Price was firmly maintained at 8½c. per pound, ex dock, prompt delivery.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was sluggish, resulting in an easy market position. There were reports that although some material had been offered at lower prices, consumers were generally on the sidelines. African bark continued offered at $68 per ton, ex dock, prompt delivery. Colombian mangrove was also unchanged at $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Market continued on the firm side, with shipments sustained at the recent increases. Assorted J1's remained listed at $54 per ton, ex dock. Ordinary was $43 to $44 per ton, same basis, and crushed J1's, $63 to $65 per ton, same basis. Solid extract containing 55 percent tannin remained unchanged at 7¼c. per pound, ex dock, plus duty, with clarified, 64 percent tannin, quoted at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Position remained strong at primary sources. Consuming interest here was dull, with demand centered on prompt shipment for actual requirements. Shipment prices were unrevised. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin remained at 11 21/32c. per pound ex dock plus duty, and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—Despite recent reductions in price, consumers did not show much interest. Offerings of beards continued at $56 per ton, ex dock, prompt shipment and cups, $45 per ton, same basis. Extract, 63 percent tannin content was quoted at 8¼c. per pound, ex dock, plus duty.

Wattle—Fair inquiry was reported, chiefly for nearby delivery. Business was generally spotty. Quotations were maintained at earlier levels. Fair average bark was offered at $98 per ton, ex dock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, ex dock, plus duty. South African remained without change at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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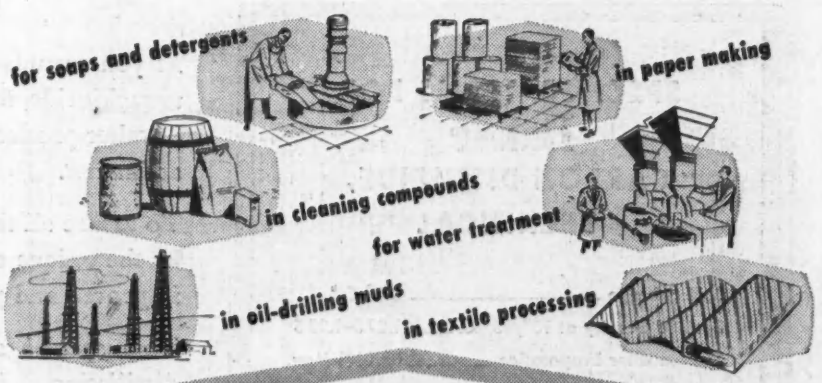

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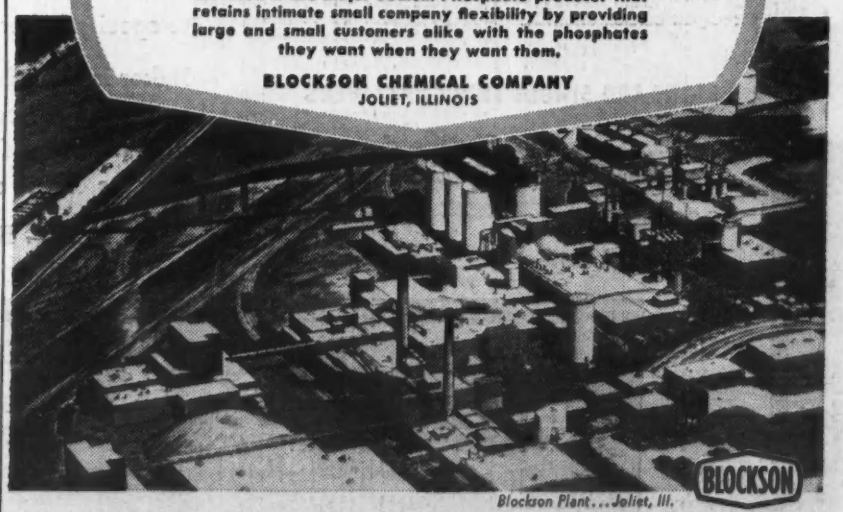

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There were rumors of the possibility of an advance in domestic caffeine price schedules last week. Rising raw material costs were said to point to a price increase to compensate for higher manufacturing costs. An intriguing development in the use of diethylstilbestrol was revealed last week. This is the estrogenic hormone which had, years ago, attained prominence as a caponizing agent in chicken farming. A new and potentially large use for diethylstilbestrol has evolved from research done in cattle feeding. According to agencies involved in this program, the supplementation of cattle feeds with diethylstilbestrol has been observed to increase significantly the growth and live weight gains of feeder cattle. While the quality and ultimate weight of beef raised on diethylstilbestrol supplemented feed was on par with that fattened through conventional feeding, less feed was needed to accomplish the same results, it was emphasized. Of great importance was the fact that no detectable residues of diethylstilbestrol were found in the meat of cattle fattened on the hormone supplemented diet. The potential market for diethylstilbestrol for this purpose is patently large.

The demand for drugs was moving at generally good levels. There appeared to be no supply difficulties and pricewise, the market was unchanged with the exception of domestic crude iodine. The price of this item was advanced last week, bringing the price for domestic crude to the same level as Chilean crude, which had advanced three weeks ago. Japanese crude iodine was expected to be advanced but its ultimate price was expected to remain below other types. Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) was moving at fair levels only, the heavy seasonal use of this compound by the frozen food processing industry being over. Imports of ascorbic acid continue to undersell the domestic market price, according to some trade observers although the flow of imported acid has been curtailed substantially since the drastic price cut in vitamin C in September.

Demand for citric acid continued virtually unchecked from the high levels attained this Summer. Consumption of citric acid is so diversified with new uses steadily appearing, that demand was expected to remain heavy for some time. Supplies were adequate, according to the major producer.

Acetanilide—Production of USP and technical grade acetanilide in the aggregate amounted to 301,665 pounds in September, according to the United States Tariff Commission, compared to 144,919 pounds produced during September last year. Demand for USP acetanilide continued at a steady level with supplies ample and prices unchanged.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) continued at good levels last week. Seasonal consumption of aspirin was noted to be heavy and the approach of colder weather was expected to see an increase. Supplies were adequate and prices steady.

The United States Tariff Commission has reported production at 1,151,110 pounds during September, 1954, compared to 1,135,504 pounds produced in August and 1,070,956 pounds during September, 1953.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported to be running at fair to good levels last week. There was speculation in some quarters that imported ascorbic acid continued to be a sizable factor affecting consumption but on the whole, the slash in ascorbic acid prices by domestic producers some time ago has diminished to a considerable degree the enthusiasm of foreign producers for this market.

Ascorbic acid from Japan, however, was said to be under that government's subsidy with the result that the flow of ascorbic from this source has not been reduced appreciably.

Domestic consumption of ascorbic acid at the present time was at a slower rate than earlier in the year. A good portion of ascorbic acid production is consumed by the frozen food industry and with the harvest season over there has been a subsequent slow down in processing operations. Demand from pharmaceutical manufacturers was noted to be easier since inventories have been built up for winter needs.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 4, 1953
66.98	66.98	66.93	72.67

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Caffeine—Demand for caffeine was reported to be running at good levels. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements but rising raw material costs continued to plague consumers. The decline in imports has lessened the amount of caffeine available from abroad with a correspondingly demand put on domestic producers.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid was reported to be moving at very good levels last week. It appears that the once heavy seasonal demand for citric acid has become sizable the year round. Supplies were ample for current demand while prices were unchanged.

Diethylstilbestrol—Inquiry for this hormone continued fair with demand mostly limited to its use as a therapeutic agent in human and veterinary medicine for disorders involving the reproductive organs.

Reports of a new use for diethylstilbestrol have been announced, that of incorporating this estrogenic material in the feed of fattening cattle. Judging from early results of experimental feeding done, there was a good possibility of the emergence of a new and much larger use for diethylstilbestrol than at present. The growth and live weight gains of cattle, fattened on diethylstilbestrol supplemented feed were said to be increased while feed costs of beef production are reduced. According to the agencies supervising this research program, no detectable residues of stilbestrol are found in the meat of stilbestrol-fed cattle. The economies accruing from the use of stilbestrol supplemented feeds are substantial, according to results achieved in the experimental program since the ultimate weight and quality of beef fed in this manner is on a par with that achieved through conventional feeding and yet is accomplished on a lesser amount of feed than used in conventional feeding methods.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for USP grade ethyl ether was reported to be routine. Supplies were adequate to meet inquiry and expected to continue.

Production of technical and USP grade ethyl ether amounted to 1,875,051 pounds in September compared to 2,813,131 pounds in August and 2,197,581 pounds in September last year.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices were generally unchanged except on the west coast during the week ending November 30, 1954. The cane blackstrap price was reduced $1 per ton at west coast points, from $19 to $18. The New Orleans price weakened slightly in spite of a generally good demand at that terminal. Blackstrap price at New Orleans was 9¾-10 cents per gallon. The lower Gulf price has slowed molasses demand to some extent at feed mixing centers in the Midwest. Improvement in demand continues on East Coast as prices remain steady. West Coast demand is good to moderate.

Beet and hydrol market conditions continued unchanged except for Kansas City, where hydrol is now in limited supply.

Delayed harvesting of the citrus crop in Florida may prevent the movement of any sizable volume of citrus molasses before the latter part of December or early January 1955. Supplies of citrus molasses are exhausted at most Florida mills as the quoted price is steady at $15 per ton.

Penicillin—Demand for penicillin was reported to be at reasonably good levels. Consumption of penicillin and other antibiotics invariably increases during the cold weather months due to the rise in the incidence of illness. As for its use in animal feed as a supplement, consumption was noted to be rising steadily. The raising of broiler chickens, an industry which has grown at a fabulous rate, was reported to account for a sizable amount of penicillin.

Supplies of penicillin and salts were reported to be ample to accommodate current consumer requirements. Production capacity exists to take care of any signif-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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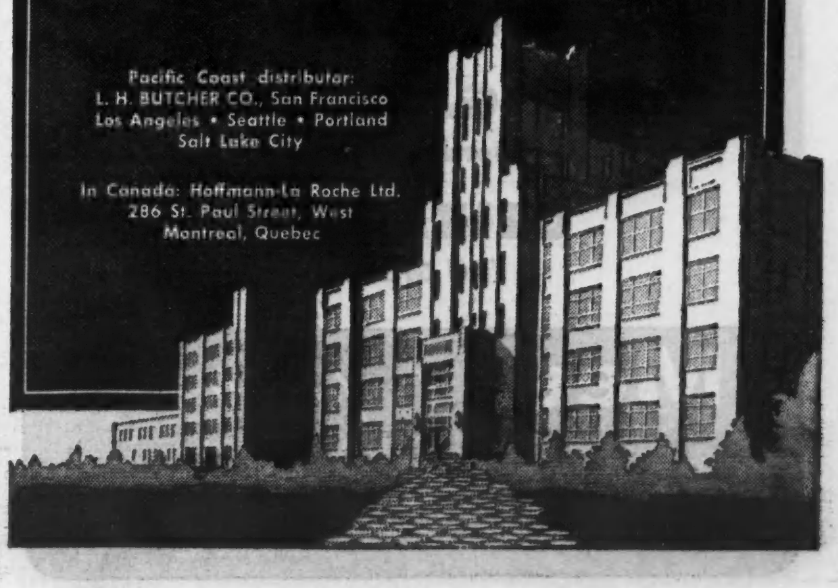

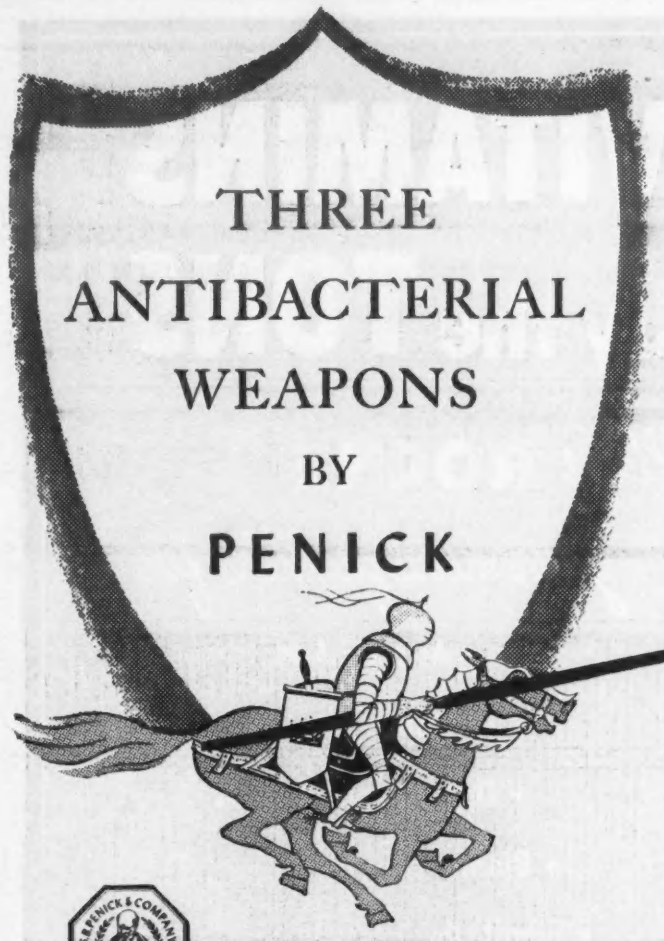

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licant rise in consumption, should it come, it has been said. Prices were steady and expected to remain steady. Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) amounted to 39,421,720,000,000 international units in September this year compared to 36,991,370 pounds in August and 28,839,660,000,000 units in September last year.

Silver Nitrate—The United States Tariff Commission reported production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) at 5,564,000 ounces in September compared to 4,224,000 ounces in August and 5,061,000 ounces during September last year. Stocks of silver nitrate amounted to 3,954,000 ounces as of September 30, 1954, compared to 2,508,000 ounces on August 31.

Streptomycin—Demand for streptomycin was reported to be moving at fair to good levels, on the whole. Supplies were ample to accommodate current consumer requirements and expected to continue adequate. Consumption of streptomycin was noted to be seasonally increasing due to the rise in sickness concurrent with colder weather.

The production of streptomycin amounted to 5,742,227 grams during September compared to 4,988,319 grams in August and 6,146,811 grams in September last year. Production of dihydrostreptomycin, according to the Tariff Commission, aggregated 16,635,852 grams in September compared to 11,699,057 grams during August and 11,866,740 grams in September, 1953.

Sulfa Drugs—Demand for sufa drugs was reported at fair to good levels. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry and prices were unchanged, as far as could be ascertained.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of sulfa drugs (bulk material only) totaled 259,646 pounds in September compared to 132,791 pounds in August and 251,354 pounds in September last year.

Vitamins — Demand for synthetic vitamins was reported to be moving at fairly good levels last week. Some vitamins like A and B_6 were noted to be moving in a larger proportionate volume than other synthetic vitamins such as niacin and vitamin C.

Production of niacin and niacinamide amounted to 151,005 pounds in September, 1954, according to the Tariff Commission compared to 143,229 pounds in August and 128,398 pounds in September last year.

Botanicals

Buying activity was steady last week. With the exception of lobelia herb, senega root and wahoo root bark, most domestic botanicals were in ample supply. The supply picture in imported botanicals was, however, not too good. World wide tension has diverted or slowed collection of many botanical items. In Europe particularly, much of the marginal labor used in botanicals collection has been shunted to other work. The heavy emphasis placed upon agriculture and factory production has cut down much of the labor formerly available for botanical gathering. Among items running in short supply were arnica flowers, orris root, juniper berries, colombo root, cubeb berries and sarsaparilla root, the last three items being of non-European origin, of course.

In other parts of the world, adverse weather conditions have greatly curtailed collections as in the instance of soapbark. Collection of this item had a late start this year due to heavy snowfalls at origin. As a result, spot supplies have dwindled precariously low.

Cascara Sagrada—Demand for cascara sagrada for domestic consumption was reported to have eased somewhat while export demand continues at fairly strong levels. This medicinal bark is exported to many parts of the world and consumption was said to be steady throughout most the year. Supplies were in good shape, collections this year having been plentiful. Prices ranged from 30c. to 31c. per pound.

Cubeb Berries—Spot supplies of this botanical have been virtually exhausted, according to trade sources. The quality of berries submitted for export to country has been consistently below FDA standards, according to observers in the trade. Consequently, consumers are being hard pressed to find enough cubeb to fill their requirements and in many cases were reportedly substituting other materials where possible in their manufacturing formulae. It was understood that cubeb berries must have an oil content of at least 13 percent whereas a good many of

the lots offered for sale have tested around 10 percent oil and lower.

Ipecac Root—Shipping prices have risen sharply on this item. A reported price of $9 was heard for February-March arrival. This quotation was higher than current spot prices, it was noted. Europe was said to be a very important factor contributing to the strength of the market. Consumers there have been buying in a totally inhibited manner, according to trade sources queried. The willingness of Europe to pay the high prices asked has, of course, had the effect of pushing asking prices higher.

Lobelia Herb—There were no changes noted in this market last week. Supplies remain virtually non-existant and the situation was expected to worsen with the passage of time. The next crop will not be collected until well into next year. The current market was at $1.50 nominal.

Peru Balsam—The spot market has advanced 10c. per pound in response to a strengthening trend at origin. The current market ranged from $1.50 to $1.75 per pound.

Tolu Balsam — Rising shipping prices from origin were reflected in an advance in spot prices in this market. Current prices range from $4.25 to $4.75 per pound. Demand was reported to be steady.

Nuclear Reactor Materials Study Committee Set Up

Atomic Industrial Forum last week announced the formation of an industrial nuclear reactor materials committee. In making the announcement, Walker L. Cisler, president of the forum and president of the Detroit Edison Company, said the committee could be instrumental in furthering the industrial development of reactors.

Companies cooperating in the organization of the committee are Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Aluminum Company of America, Babcock & Wilcox Company, Climax Molybdenum Company, International Nickel Company, Lukens Steel Company, Nuclear Metals, Inc., Republic Steel Corporation, Titanium Metals Corporation and Vanadium Corporation of America.

The forum announcment said that metallurgy and related problems constitute one of the principal areas requiring industrial attention in the development of economically feasible nuclear power. Materials for reactors must meet rigid chemical, physical and mechanical specifications and at the same time stand up under intense fields of radiation.

The announcement added that industry cannot assume that government laboratories can or will provide all the preliminary and supporting data of this type that will be needed, especially in view of the new atomic energy law which now permits industry to study such problems with its own initiative and money. Marcel A. Cordovi of Babcock & Wilcox has been elected chairman pro tem.

Iodine Award Nominess Being Sought by APhA

The 1955 Chilean Iodine Educational Bureau Award is scheduled for the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will be held at Miami Beach, Fla., the week of May 1. The award consists of $1,000 and a diploma setting forth the reasons for the selection of the recipient.

Any member of the American Pharmaceutical Association may propose a nominee by submitting eight copies of each of the publications to be considered in the competition and a biographical sketch of the nominee, including date of birth and a list of publications. Nominees must be residents of the United States or Canada and must have done outstanding research work in the chemistry or pharmacology of iodine and its compounds as applied in pharmacy or medicine. All nominations should be addressed to the secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution avenue, N. W., Washington 7, D. C., and must be received on or before January 1.

Lederle Reassigns Schalk

C. L. Schalk has been appointed assistant regional manager for Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, with headquarters in New Orleans, La. Mr. Schalk succeeds Maxwell James who was recently promoted to the position of manager of wholesale sales for the entire Lederle organization. For the past four years, Mr. Schalk has been district manager for a five-state sales area embracing North and South Dakota and portions of Wisconsin, Montana and Michigan. The area also included the entire state of Minnesota.

Druggists Alerted to Perils Of Harmful State Legislation

Independent retail druggists were warned last week to be alert to harmful legislation which may be introduced into state legislatures when they convene early next year. (Forty-four state legislatures meet in 1955.)

Dr. John W. Dargavel, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, said that "it is certain that bills will be introduced into the various state legislatures in 1955 which, if allowed to become law, could seriously threaten the welfare and future of pharmacy and the independent retail drug store."

Among these bills, Dr. Dargavel declared, are amendments to state pharmacy laws which would soften restrictions on the sale of medications and allow promiscuous distribution of medicines and home remedies in other than drug store outlets. Pointing to attempts already made to weaken state pharmacy laws, Dr. Dargavel said that druggists must be on guard for such legislation "poses a grave threat to the health and welfare of the public."

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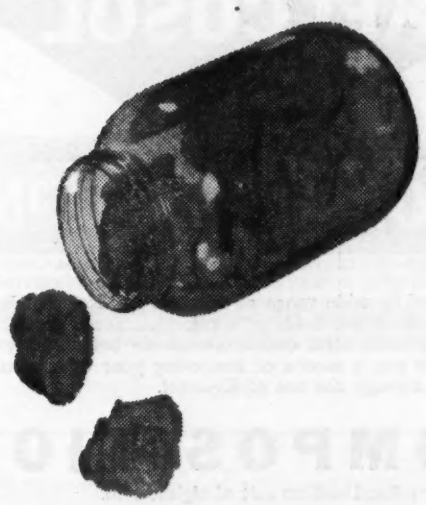

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For today's production requirements in the drug and food industries, the crystallizing propensities of high-purity, high-potency vitamin A acetate can be a problem. We show our customers what to do about it.

First, if you prefer acetate to the palmitate ester, use it at potencies of 200,000 units per gram or less and there will never be any crystallization. Second, if you really need higher potencies than that, don't refrigerate it—Myvax Vitamin A requires no refrigeration when stored in our sealed containers. Third, when high-potency acetate has crystallized under prolonged low temperatures, warming to 60 C and agitation restore the clear, pleasant-tasting, golden liquid without damage.

This advice applies to vitamin A acetate only. Myvax Vitamin A Palmitate rarely crystallizes in commercial potencies, and, if it should, the crystals melt right back at room temperature.

The main point is that for realistic service on all aspects of the vitamin A business, it pays to deal with people who know their way around in it—the producers of Myvax Vitamin A and its batch-premeasured form of Myvapack Vitamin A. ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

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West German Chemical Imports Reported Rising

German liberalization of import restrictions on chemicals has resulted in a 40-percent increase in chemical imports during the first half of 1954, to a total of 400,000,000 German marks (about $95,000,000), according to the president of the German Chemical Industry Association.

West Germany relies on imports for 90 percent of its supplies of technical oils and fats, principally from the United States, the president told members of the German Fat Research Institute.

The West German share of the world chemical market, he stated, stands at 12 percent, whereas in 1938 it was not less than 18 percent. West German overseas exports of chemicals in 1953 stood at only 1 percent of US chemical production, and West German chemical exports to the United States amounted to less than one-fourth of 1 percent of US production in 1953.

Reports of dumping excessive export subsidies, and attempts to bring about a radical change in the pattern of world trade in chemicals are inaccurate, he said, adding that the return of the West German chemical industry to the world chemical market has not invaded anyone's field of special interest, nor is any such invasion intended.

Obituaries

Enrico Fermi

Enrico Fermi, "architect of the atomic bomb" and a Nobel Prize winner, died November 28 in Chicago. He was fifty-three years old.

Dr. Fermi's experiments at the University of Rome in 1934 led directly to the discovery of uranium fission. At the time of his death Dr. Fermi was distinguished service professor for nuclear studies at the University of Chicago.

Philip H. Patchin

Philip H. Patchin, a retired president and director of Standard Oil Company of California, died in San Mateo, Calif., November 29. He was seventy years old. Mr. Patchin became associated with Standard Oil of California as assistant secretary and then was made assistant to the president. In 1935 he was elected to the board of directors and became a vice-president seven years later.

Adrien Hebert, sales executive for Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., died in Montreal November 22. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Hebert had been with the concern thirty-one years.

Allan K. MacInness, former plastic materials research engineer with Canadian Resins & Chemicals Company, Shawinigan Falls, Ont., died November 25 in Toronto.

Christopher J. Rickert, formerly night superintendent of the Bayonne, N.J., refinery of Esso Standard Oil Company, died November 28 in Roselle, N.J. He was eighty-two years old.

Andrew Pollack Young, retired secretary of Johns-Manville, New York, died November 27 in Mount Kisco, N.Y. He was seventy-five years old.

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Guy Van Patten Retires From Hoffmann-LaRoche

Guy G. Van Patten, one of the charter members of the vitamin division field staff of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N.J., has retired and new arrangements for company representation in his former territory have been announced.

Milling trade contacts in the Minneapolis, Minn., area will be handled by H. Gilmore Walter, who became associated with Hoffmann-LaRoche in 1942. Mr. Walter will continue to headquarter in Kansas City, Mo., and will be responsible for Roche bulk vitamin business in Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona. In Iowa, Mr. Van Patten's duties are being taken over by J. C. Lamping, Jr., with Roche thirteen and a half years. Mr. Lamping was chosen for vitamin division work in 1950 and with Mr. Van Patten has been one of the company's two Chicago representatives since then. He will continue to be responsible for all of Wisconsin, part of Chicago and northern Illinois.

In the Chicago area, Mr. Van Patten's former assignments will be taken over by Stanley T. Olds, who joined the Roche vitamin division last summer. Mr. Olds had been with Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. He will also be responsible for the western half of Michigan and northern Indiana territory which had been worked by Mr. Lamping. Mr. Van Patten will henceforth devote his energies to the Van Patten Service Laboratories, to be established under the direction of Mrs. Van Patten in Chandler, Ariz.

Gregory Corporation Moves Plant to Jersey City, N.J.

Walter C. Gregory Corporation has announced its removal to new and more extensive premises at 480 Henderson street, Jersey City, N. J. The result of a fire which destroyed the former quarters at 461 Bruckner blvd., N. Y., the move approximately has doubled the storage and production facilities of the firm, according to John W. Brampton, president, who also reported the recent acquisition of new and more modern milling machines.

Standard Brands Appoints

Standard Brands, Inc., New York, has appointed Robert F. Light technical director of its special products division. Mr. Light joined Fleischmann Laboratories, Stamford, Conn., in 1923. He was made manager of the laboratories in 1944, and from 1952 until his present appointment, was assistant director of research of Standard Brands at Fleischmann Laboratories.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Albert J. Plummer, director of pharmacology at Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., will lecture in pharmacology at Boston University.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N.Y., has placed "Aureomycin" chlortetracycline powder for veterinary use on the market.

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Pittsburgh Award of ACS Will Go to Dr. Paul Foote

Dr. Paul D. Foote, engineering consultant and former vice-president of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. is winner of the 1954 Pittsburgh Award of the American Chemical Society's Pittsburgh section, it has been announced by Prof. T. H. Dunkelberger of the University of Pittsburgh, chairman of the section. A bronze plaque will be presented to Dr. Foote at a dinner meeting of the section December 16 in the Univeristy Club. The Pittsburgh Award, which was established in 1933, is given annually for outstanding contributions to the advancement of chemistry in the Pittsburg area.

Dr. Foote, an authority in the fields of petroleum recovery, radiation and atomic structure, joined the Gulf organization in 1927 as senior fellow of the Gulf fellowship at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh. In that capacity he organized a coordinated program of research dealing with the production and transportation of petroleum. Gulf Research & Development Company was established in 1933 with Dr. Foote as its executive vice-president and director of research. In 1945 he became vice-president of Gulf Oil Corporation and of Gulf Refining Company.

The Pittsburgh Award is the fourth high honor that has come to Dr. Foote recently. He received the Outstanding Achievement Gold Medal of the University of Minnesota in 1951 and the honorary D. Sc. degree from Carnegie Institute of Techonology in 1953, and was selected as Pittsburgh's Man-of-the-Year in Science by the Junior Chamber of Commerce last year.

Sterling Appoints Deakins Manager at San Francisco

Felton M. Deakins has been named manager of the San Francisco branch of Sterling Drug, Inc., in charge of operations of the company's proprietary divisions in eight western states. Working under Mr. Deakins will be the salesmen in the territory for the Bayer, Centaur-Caldwell and Phillips divisions.

Each salesman will be responsible for sales of all products in these divisions, rather than those of his division only. Billings out of the San Francisco office will include all of the products of these divisions which the customer orders. The office is at 47 Kearney street, San Francisco. The states which these salesmen cover are Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Utah. Mr. Deakins has been associated with Sterling since 1931. For the past seven years he has been eastern sales manager for the Centaur-Caldwell division.

Ethyl Benzene Bulletin Offered

Ethyl benzene is described in a four-page technical bulletin released by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Information is given on physical, chemical and physiological properties; specifications; shipping container contents, and suggested applications. Typical reactions of ethyl benzene are also described. Copies of this technical bulletin (F-8596) are available from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

ACCCE Renames Baldwin, Bowers

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers have reappointed Robert T. Baldwin executive secretary and assistant treasurer and A. B. Bowers as director of publicity and assistant executive secretary.

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Dr. Dutchess a Consultant

Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, former vice-president and medical director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., will open his own office soon in New York as a medical consultant to the drug and chemical industry. Dr. Dutchess had supervised medical investigations for Schenley and participated in product development, promotion planning and government and trade relations. He was previously director of medical service for Parke-Davis & Co.

Maumee Chemical to Resume Production Operations Today

Maumee Chemical Company expects to resume full production today at its Toledo, Ohio, plant, which was swept by explosions and a three-alarm fire on November 26. According to George F. Schlaudecker, president of the firm, no serious injuries were reported and basic production can be continued after repairs to utility lines are made. Primary damage, he said, was confined to the raw material and finished product warehousing area of the plant.

The first explosion apparently took place in a high temperature distillation unit on the third floor of the five-story main plant. This ruptured an anhydrous ammonia line in a refrigeration system on the second floor and caused another explosion. The ammonia blast knocked out parts of the third and fourth stories, and tore off a portion of the roof in the explosion area.

After the explosions, flames spread rapidly through the five-story section which occupied the northeast corner of the building. Fire undermined an 8,000-gallon tank containing sodium hydroxide on the fifth floor causing the tank to tip spilling its contents down through the structure. Fast action by Toledo firemen prevented flames from reaching fourteen large tanks containing chlorine in the adjacent three-story segment of the building. The fire was reported under control about forty-five minutes after it broke out.

A custom distillation unit, a solvent extraction unit, a refrigeration system (for summer operation), and a freight elevator were completely destroyed. Water damage was slight. Undamaged areas included the pilot plant, research laboratory, power distribution center and machine shop. Also, the main processing units employed in the manufacture of saccharin, anthranilic acid, dithio dibenzoic acid, thiosalicylic acid, and guanidine carbonate were unharmed. The cause of the explosion has not been definitely fixed and total damages remain to be assessed.

Armour Foundation Names Program Development Mgr.

Herbert B. Gausebeck has been promoted to manager for program development at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago. Mr. Gausebeck, associate manager of the foundation's chemistry and chemical engineering research department since 1953, will direct the organization's research promotional activities in his new capacity. He replaces Dr. Maurice J. Day, who resigned to become director of research and development for Crucible Steel Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

As associate departmental manager, Mr. Gausebeck was responsible for program development work in the chemistry and chemical engineering fields. A plastics expert, he joined the foundation in 1948 as supervisor of the plastics section. Mr. Gausebeck was promoted in 1949 to assistant manager of the chemistry and chemical engineering research department.

Upjohn Names Braun To Top English Post

James A. Braun has been appointed managing director of Upjohn of England, according to an announcement by R. S. Jordan, general manager of Upjohn Company's international division. Mr. Braun is replacing William H. DeCou who has served in that capacity since 1952, and is returning to a position in the international division in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mr. Braun started with Upjohn as a salesman in an Oakland, Calif., territory in 1946 and moved to the Hawaiian Islands in 1947. He has been in Kalamazoo for orientation and training since his transfer to the international division on March 1 of this year.

Nat'l Starch Promotes Two

National Starch Products, New York, has named R. A. Bintz assistant director of manufacturing. Mr. Bintz has been succeeded as manager of National's Plainfield, N. J., plant by James L. Edwards, superintendent at Plainfield. Russell W. Burdge, meanwhile, has moved up to become plant superintendent.

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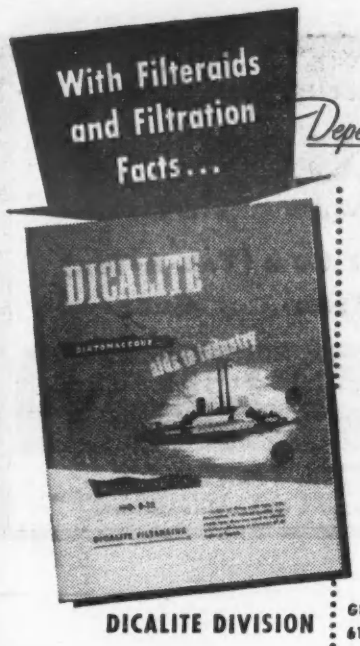

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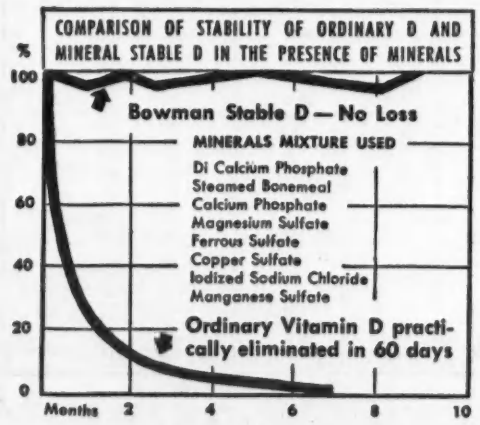

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336 bgs, Melbourne

CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—230 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
170 dms, National City Bank, Quilon
400 dms, Jaques Misser, Cochin

CASSIA—3,776 bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR BEANS—1,425 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Guayaquil
1,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta

CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—10 cs, Sokol & Co, Rijeka
10 bls, Meer Corp, Havre

CHELIDONII HERB—20 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka

CHILLIES—250 bgs, Jonesson & Cross, Izmir
50 bgs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Kobe
84 bgs, Rotterdam

CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 dms, Antwerp

CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Keelung
10 dms, Garriques Stewart & Davies, Keelung
6 dms, C T Wilson Co, Coatzaco Alcos

CIVET—1 cs, Bertrand Freres Inc, London

CLOVE—26 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Madagascar
308 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Madagascar
400 bgs, Import Export Industries, Madagascar
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Madagascar
325 bgs, Christofer Trading Corp, Madagascar
400 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Madagascar
200 bgs, P H Petry, Madagascar
699 bgs, A G Dunn, Madagascar
560 bgs, John Holt & Co, Madagascar
200 bls, Kellys American Ltd, Zanzibar
176 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Zanzibar
400 bls, Fuerst Bros, Zanzibar
200 bls, Irving Trust Co, Zanzibar
1,450 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Zanzibar
500 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
100 bls, George Lueders & Co, Zanzibar
100 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Zanzibar
60 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Madagascar
200 bls, John Holt & Co, Zanzibar
100 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Zanzibar
100 bls, Zanzibar

OIL — 50 dms, Gillespie & Co, Madagascar
24 dms, Trubeck Lab, Madagascar
40 dms, Marseille

COALTAR DYES — 2 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam

COCOA RESIDUE—221 bgs, Rotterdam

COCONUT OIL—255 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Manila
306 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
524 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila

CODLIVER OIL—450 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Reykjavik
300 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
25 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund

COPAIBA BALSAM—15 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Belem-Para
10 dms, H R Reiman, Belem-Para

COPAL GUM—165 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
170 bgs, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Matadi

CORIANDER SEED—625 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rijeka
449 bgs, Wm E Martin, Rijeka

COTTON LINTERS—954 bls, First National Boston, Antwerp
1,283 bls, Antwerp

CREOSOTE—87 dms, J M Rodgers & Co, Hull

CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, W M Hardy & Co, London

CUTTLEFISH BONE—740 cs, Sfax

CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE—2 cs, Bell Manufacturng Co, Rotterdam

CYNOSBATI LEAVES—50 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka

DAMMAR GUM—64 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
42 bdls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
28 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
50 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore

DEXTRIN—3,880 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
210 bgs, Rotterdam

DILLSEED—46 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

DINITROBENZOYL CHLORIDE—1 kg, Rotterdam

EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, T H Deutz, Bremen
110 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
1,080 bgs, F Davis Co, Bremen
900 bgs, Bremen

ESPARTO WAX—158 bgs, Frank B Ross, Glasgow

EUCALYPTUS OIL—4 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
56 dms, S B Penick & Co, Dar es Salaam

EUPHORBIA HERB—3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin

FISHMEAL—1,600 bgs, Portimao

FUEL OIL—400,941 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
86,663 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
216,581 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
137,596 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
111,843 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
135,122 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
448,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
124,023 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito

GALL, OX—3 dms, Sydney
5 cks, Sydney
22 cks, Buenos Aires

SHEEP—4 dms, Sydney

GELATIN—20 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
30 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
20 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
40 dms, D H Burdett, Avonmouth

GENTIAN ROOT—100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Split

GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, National City Bank, Algiers
2 dms, Brown Bros, Algiers
1 dm, George Lueders & Co, London

GINGER—199 bgs, Fuerst Bros, London

GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay

GLUE—100 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
PEARL—441 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—760 bdls, H Remis & Co, Barranquilla

GLYCERINE—82 dms, R P Casado, Havana

GRAPHITE — 600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
350 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Madagascar
550 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa

GUAIACWOOD OIL—60 cs, Buenos Aires

GYPSUM—5,560 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton

HAKELIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown

HENNA LEAVES—47 bls, Meer Corp, Bombay

HERRING FLOUR—1,800 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Trondheim

HOREHOUND LEAVES—35 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka

IRON BLUE—81 dms, Liverpool

JUNIPER OIL—1 bbl, George Lueders & Co, Rijeka
1 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rijeka

KAMALA POWDER—17 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
34 bgs, Meer Corp, Bomboy

KARAYA GUM—428 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
674 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
98 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
201 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
183 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
134 bgs, J H Schroder, Bombay
422 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay

KOLA NUTS—140 bgs, John Holt & Co, Accra

LACTOSE—400 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
600 bgs, Nestle Co, Liverpool

LAUREL LEAVES—424 bls, M J Golombeck, Izmir
220 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Izmir
100 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Lisbon

LAVENDER FLOWERS—15 bls, Ideal Trading Co, Marseille
13 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marseille

LEAD CHLORIDE—25 bbls, Caswell Strauss Co, London

LEMONGRASS OIL—7 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, La Libertad

LIME OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz

LOCUST BEAN GUM—2,062 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
300 bgs, Hanover Bank, Valencia
110 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
220 bgs, Brown Bros, Lisbon
595 bgs, Genoa

MACE—28 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
13 cs, Catz American Corp, Rotterdam
40 cs, Hamburg
24 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
28 cs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
14 cs, Otto Gerdau, Grenada

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—20 bgs, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg

MANGROVE BARK—1,450 bgs, Lourenco Marques
3,140 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mocimboa da Praia

MARJORAM—250 bgs, Messina

MENTHANOL CATALYST—7 dms, M W Kellogg Co, Southampton

MENTHOL—100 cs, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Santos
35 cs, I R Boody & Co, Santos
25 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Santos
25 cs, J Berlage, Santos
10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
3 cs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg

MERCURY—25 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
300 bits, Rijeka
150 flks, Cadiz

MOLASSES—500 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
14,452 tons, Port Louis

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—170 cks, International Selling Corp, Marseille

MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
155 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Hamburg

MUSTARD SEED—160 bgs, Chas Gulden, London
660 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Hamburg

MYROBALANS—2,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
4,070 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—1,645 bgs, Rotterdam
227 bgs, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
1,541 bgs, Antwerp
2,076 bgs, Koppers Co, Hull
115 bgs, Koppers Co, Middlesbrough

NAPHTHOL—1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher

NICOTINE SULFATE—23 dms, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool

NIGER SEED—589 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Massawa
34 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca

NUTMEG—750 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
200 bgs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Grenada
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Grenada
223 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Djakarta
207 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Djakarta
100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Grenada
349 bgs, Rotterdam

NUX VOMICA—400 bgs, Volkart Bros, Mangalore

OLIVE OIL—150 dms, B M Reeves Co, Barcelona
100 dms, Marios Food Products Co, Tarragona
835 bbls, Cadiz
20 dms, Jules Weber, Marseille
375 dms, Barcelona
106 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
325 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
100 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
50 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville
175 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville

OLIVE OIL—50 dms., National Shawmut Bank Boston, Malaga
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
100 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
158 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga
250 dms, Credit Suisse, Algiers
25 dms, De Simone Bros, La Goulette
200 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
150 dms, Credit Suisse, Sfax
100 dms, J H Schroder, Sfax
100 dms, Sfax

ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata

PALM OIL—519 tons, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Matadi
1,104 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
209 tons, Swift Canadian Co, Matadi
825 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma

KERNEL OIL — 4 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Southampton

PAPAIN—20 cs, D & S Chemical Corp, Mombasa
58 cs, East Asiatic Co, Mombasa
40 cs, S B Penick & Co, Dar es Salaam
158 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
51 hlf chts, Meer Corp, Colombo

PAPRIKA—200 bgs, E E Bier & Co, Alicante
535 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
115 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
40 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
400 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cadiz
235 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
50 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Alicante
947 bgs, Alicante
20 cs, Alicante

PARATHION—60 dms, John Powell & Co, Copenhagen

PEANUT OIL—336 tons, E F Drew & Co, Hull

PEATMOSS—150 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, National Distributors, Bremen

PECTIN—36 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen

PENNYWORT—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
280 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Singapore
770 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Singapore
560 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
2,512 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
452 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
230 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
2,988 bgs, Singapore
16 bgs, Cochin
180 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
90 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Kuching
60 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Kuching
40 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
780 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
900 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
300 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
70 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
75 bgs, Oosthaven

WHITE—41 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Pangkal Pinang
24 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching

PETROLEUM CRUDE—73,754 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
166,942 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—209 bgs, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Naples

POLLACKLIVER OIL—150 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Taub Hummel & Schnall, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama

POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
400 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
400 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
145 bgs, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
31 dms, Bank of Athens, Hamburg

FERRICYANIDE—54 cks, Rotterdam
51 bgs, Rotterdam

SILICATE—1,556 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam

POTATO STARCH—5,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Aarhus

PROPARGYL ALCOHOL—19 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam

PSYLLIUM SEED—150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay

HUSKS—291 bgs, Universal International Foreign Service, Bombay
125 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
492 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
242 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—124 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Dar es Salaam

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires

QUERCUS MOSS—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Split

RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp

RAPESEED—800 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Catz American Corp, Rotterdam

RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Alexandria

ROSEMARY LEAVES—46 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
100 bls, Lisbon

RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

RUTIN—17 bgs, Rosen & Co, Sydney
12 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
7 cs, Sydney

SACCHARIN—8 dms, Levian & Co, Amsterdam

SAFFRON—1 cs, Galvanoni & Nevy Bros, Genoa

SAGE LEAVES—400 bls, Superintendence Co, Dubrounik
600 bls, Split
2,100 bls, Dubrounik

OIL—3 bbls, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Dubrounik
3 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Dubrounik
25 cs, Antwerp
8 bbls, Split

SAGO FLOUR—553 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore

SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay

OIL—12 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, London

SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
100 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
150 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
180 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
420 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
1,600 bgs, Calcutta

SENNA LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin

SERPENTINA ROOT—442 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
30 bgs, Calcutta
26 bgs, Rotterdam

SESAME SEED—67 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Corinto
134 bgs, A Gronowitz, Corinto
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
500 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, Corinto

SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama

SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
50 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok

BLEACHED—50 dms, C H Timm, Liverpool

SILICON MANGANESE—3,000 bgs, S A Mineral & Mdse Corp, Yokohama

SODIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

BICHROMATE—1,000 bgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban

CYANIDE—115 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
500 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Middlesbrough

FERROCYANIDE—1 ck, Fisher Scientific Co, Bremen

PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 1,000 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, Glasgow

STRAMONIUM LEAVES—198 bls, Produce Brokers New Co, Rijeka

SULPHUR—60 cks, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool

SUMAC EXTRACT—60 cks, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow

SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama

TALC—2,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
147 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseille
60 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bombay

TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok

TARTAR—1,262 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—5 cs, D F Young, Yokohama

THYME LEAVES—77 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille

THYMOL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, London

TOLU BALSAM—15 cs, Mecke & Co, Oranjestad
22 cs, London

TRAGACANTH GUM—4 cs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, London

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

TUNG OIL—258 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Beira
251 tons, Buenos Aires

TUNU GUM—129 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto

UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,100 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao

VANILLA BEANS—17 cs, Vanille Export, Madagascar
24 cs, Packing Products Co, Madagascar
46 cs, J Manheimer, Madagascar

WHALE OIL—4 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Southampton
6 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen

WHITING—696 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
480 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
2,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
750 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Aarhus

WOOL GREASE—30 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Fremantle
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
104 dms, National City Bank, Adelaide
61 dms, Bank of N Y, Fremantle
1 dm, Adelaide

YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cks, Marseille

ZINC CHLORIDE—20 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

ZIRCON SAND—900 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Brisbane
1,002 bgs, Tuteur & Co, Brisbane

Baltimore

WATTLE EXTRACT—446 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
535 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban

Boston

WATTLE EXTRACT—559 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
738 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban

Los Angeles

CASEIN—200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
90 bgs, Buenos Aires

COPRA—750 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
750 long tons, American Trust Co, Ozamis
1,242 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,037 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaquete
10 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabacco

CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
5,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila

DAMMAR GUM—42 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore

MOLASSES—1,161 tons, National Molasses Co, Mazatlan

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER—500 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Liverpool

PAPRIKA—125 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille

PEAT MOSS—500 bls, Trans-Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
500 bls, H & H Distributing Co, Bremen
1,100 bls, H V Nootbaar, Bremen
250 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
600 bls, Fibreboard Products Co, Hamburg

PEPPER—30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
336 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
980 bgs, Singapore

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,171 tons, Douglas Oil Co, Los Oreganos

SEEDLAC—164 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,340 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Hong Kong
51 bgs, Catz American Co, Cheribon

UREA—1,700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
3,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
4,409 bgs, Antwerp

WHITING—3,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Norfolk

WATTLE EXTRACT—1,280 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—40 cks, Watson Geach, Middlesbrough
55 cks, Antwerp

ASBESTOS FIBER—560 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
2,760 bgs, Lourenco Marques
300 bgs, Durban

COTTON LINTERS—380 bls, First National Boston, Antwerp

GYPSUM—6,144 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

NAPHTHALENE—6,074 bgs, Rotterdam

PEATMOSS—600 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
400 bls, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—150,101 bbls, Texas Co, Las Piedras
391,419 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon
248,748 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
401,121 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
122,186 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
284,428 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
114,047 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,036 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Covenas

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—866 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires

POWDER—300 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull

RUTILE SAND—3,974 bgs, F Samuel, Brisbane
2,986 bgs, Ore Fraction Inc, Brisbane

SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, Middlesbrough

UREA—551 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Antwerp
10,000 bgs, Middlesbrough

WHITING—2,100 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

—*Continued on page 78*

BPC Trade Mark

Fine Chemicals

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

AMINOACETIC ACID
AMINOPHYLLINE
AMPHETAMINE (base and salts)
BENZOCAINE
BENZYL ALCOHOL
CHLORBUTANOL
8-HYDROXYQUINOLIN
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
PHENOBARBITAL
PHENOBARBITAL CALCIUM
PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM
SECOBARBITAL SODIUM
THEOPHYLLINE

AROMATIC and FLAVORING CHEMICALS

BENZYL ALCOHOL
CINNAMIC ACID
DIACETYL
ETHYL PHENYL ACETATE
PHENYL ACETIC ACID

TECHNICAL CHEMICALS

BENZALDEHYDE
BENZOIN
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZYL CYANIDE
CYANOACETAMIDE
DIBENZYL ETHER
DIPHENYLACETIC ACID
ETHYL CYANO ACETATE
GLYCINE ETHYL ESTER HYDROCHLORIDE

SPECIALTIES FOR PENICILLIN MANUFACTURERS

METHYL PHENYL ACETATE
N,N'-DIBENZYL ETHYLENE DIAMINE DIACETATE
PHENYLACETAMIDE
BETA PHENYLETHYLAMINE
POTASSIUM PHENYL ACETATE SOLUTION
PHENYL ACETIC ACID

MALONATES

ALLYL-1-METHYLBUTYL DIETHYL MALONATE
n-BUTYL DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-1-METHYBUTYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-1-METHYLPROPYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-PHENYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
1-METHYLBUTYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
1-METHYLPROPYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
PHENYL DIETHYL MALONATE

NEW INTERMEDIATES

α-ACETYL-α-TOLUNITRILE (α-Phenylacetoacetonitrile)
ALLYL ACETONE (5-Hexen 2-one)
BENZILIC ACID
CHRYSANTHEMUM-MONOCARBOXYLIC ACID ETHYL ESTER
2,5-DIMETHYL HEXADIENE-1,5
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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The first break in oil of citronella prices came last week when Ceylon oil was reduced 15 cents per pound, on spot. The other varieties of this oil were not changed at that time, however. Whether last week's price cut was the forerunner of any downward trend was considered dubious in view of the supply situation and world conditions. There was reported to be a decline in consumption of the oil which was normal for this time of year. Mexican and West Indian varieties of distilled lime oil were reduced substantially, reflecting the low rate of demand at the present. Spanish rosemary oil was down 5 cents, on spot while domestic wormseed oil prices fell precipitantly.

There were no reported advances in essential oils. On the whole, world tension in addition to actual shortages in supply have combined to keep the market at a generally firm level. Among the oils most likely to advance further were caraway, bois de rose, petitgrain, nutmeg, ocotea cymbarum and geranium oils. Higher production costs in the form of increased labor costs and higher priced raw material were responsible in most instances for the strengthening trend.

With the exception of a 1 cent decline in Dutch and Polish poppy seed, all other price changes among seeds and spices were upward. In this group was Dutch caraway seed, which continued its recent upward trend with a 1 cent increase in the spot price. Higher shipping prices have steadily pushed up prices, and the overall supply situation was said to be somewhat behind world demand. The rise in this article in recent weeks has not discouraged consumption to any appreciable degree despite the fact that prices were almost double those a year ago.

Green cardamom seed was advanced 15 cents, on spot, the first price change in this item in some months. The increase was attributed to the rise in demand inspired by the increased consumption during the holiday period. Whole East Indian nutmeg continued to advance, rising 2 cents per pound while the shrivel grade was said to have been sold out. There was not expected to be any early improvement in the nutmeg supply picture. There have been very few offerings from source reported in recent weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced
Caraway seed, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom seed, green, Alleppey, 15c. per lb.
Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Ginger, Nigerian split, 1c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 2c. per lb.

Reduced
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Lime, distilled, Mexican, 50c. per lb.
West Indian, 95c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, 5c. per lb.
Wormseed, $1 per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, blue, 1c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 4, 1953
138.25	138.40	138.54	145.84

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—The spot market appeared to be gaining strength in view of higher shipping prices quoted from origin. Spot prices have been advanced by some producers but the market range remained unchanged at $4.50 to $6.00 per pound.

Caraway—The continued advance in caraway seed prices has further strengthened the spot market in caraway oil. Some dealers were noted to be raising their schedules but the market range was not changed during the week. It appeared probable that the market would reflect the rising cost of raw material in the very near future, however. Prices ranged from $3.50 to $5.00 per pound.

Cedarwood—The market continued very strong with supplies remaining tight. There was little hope of any early improvement in supply, trade sources averred.

Citronella—Spot prices declined 15c. last week on Ceylonese citronella oil. It appeared that a lessening in demand was primarily responsible for the price decline not so much as any significant improvement in supply. The current range was from $1.10 to $1.75 per pound. Other qualities were firm and unchanged.

Lime—Prices on lime oil were noted to have declined appreciably in recent weeks. Mexican distilled lime oil was quoted at $3.25 to $5.00 per pound last week, a decline of 50c. from the previous low. West Indian distilled oil was 95c. below the former low, bringing the current range to $3.50-$5 per pound. Demand for this citrus oil was reported to have dropped substantially from warm weather levels, thus accounting for the rather sizable decline in price quotations, it was said.

Nutmeg—There was an upward trend to nutmeg oil prices last week as some dealers advanced quotations. The rise in raw material costs made the increase necessary these trade sources noted. The current market ranged from $2.75 to $3.50 on the West Indian nutmeg oil and from $2.60 to $3 on the West Indian quality. There was not much oil on hand priced at the low of the price range, it was noted.

Ocotea Cymbarum—There appeared to be no essential change in this market last week, in regard to either supply or price. Demand has abated slightly from some directions but consumer requirements were expected to continue to take all the oil available for some time.

Palmarosa—The market was firm but quiet, on the whole. Prices ranged from $8 to $9.50 per pound. Demand was routine.

Peppermint—The heavy demand in this market of some weeks ago has eased considerably although prices continue firm in face of high replacement costs from origin. Spot prices have been fairly stable in recent weeks, the current range on the natural grade oil at $7.75 to $8.65 for high test oil. Redistilled oil ranged from $8.10 to $9.25 per pound.

Petitgrain—The spot market was very firm in face of the serious shortage in world supply. Oil of petitgrain production in Paraguay, the major source, has steadily declined during most of the postwar years. The current shortage in supply has forced up replacement prices and at the same time, production costs in Paraguay were reported to have risen exorbitantly. This latter factor is not a good incentive to exportation of the oil, it was asserted.

Rosemary—The spot market eased slightly last week with a drop of 5c. per pound reported. The current range was from 60c. to 75c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Wormseed—The spot market was off $1 per pound last week with a reported low of $5 from one seller. The market ranged up to $8, depending on seller and quantity.

Miscellaneous

Caraway Seed—Spot prices continued to advances on Dutch caraway seed reflecting the continued rise in shipping prices from origin. Last week's increase was 1c., bringing the current market range to 21c.-21½c.

Cardamom Seed—Prices advanced on green cardamom seed last week. Both Alleppey and Ceylon types were upped 15c. to $2 per pound. Other grades were steady and unchanged. This advance in the green grades was the first price change in this item in some time, it was noted.

Cassia—Batavia and Korintje continue to mark time pricewise. Import levels are fully on a par with spot price and no real interest to sell at source has been seen for weeks. Cassias are still the lowest priced of the major spices and heavy inventories were said to be safe and wise investment. Deliveries can be secured for the first quarter of next year at very fair levels, trade sources asserted.

Ginger—Sierra Leone and Nigerian split ginger advanced 1c. per pound, on spot, last week. The current price on the former was 32c. per pound while the latter was pegged at 29c. Jamaica ginger remained steady, pricewise, with supplies on the tight side.

Mace—Following the preceding week's advance, last week saw limited trading activity. There appeared to be virtually no East Indian mace on spot while West Indian mace held firm at $1.45.

Nutmeg—East Indian whole nutmeg advanced 2c. per pound last week to 48c. The shrivel grade was sold out, on spot, as far as was known. West Indian nutmeg was unchanged at 34c.

Pepper—The market was generally

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

quiet last week with spot prices barely holding their ground. By late in the week, black Malabar pepper was selling at 48c. while white pepper was quoted at 63c.-64c.

However, the decline was restricted to a very slow drift rather than any real break. The levels in India showed little change. No particular effort was being made to sell newcrop shipping positions. In fact discounts quoted in India on January through March shipments were only fractionally under the current shipment month. Traders there apparently feel that it is too dangerous to attempt to lead the market down by selling. This feeling is likewise prevalent here. However here, there are sufficient visible supplies to discourage even the most bullish factors. As a result everyone waits to see whether the growers will force the sale of their new crop.

Pimento—The initial movement towards higher prices appears to have leveled off in recent weeks. Prices held unchanged at 85c. for the Jamaican and 75c. for the Mexican pimento last week. Future prospects, however, portend a further tightening in supply. There was expected to be little Mexican pimento coming in while Jamaican pimento continues to be allocated by the government there.

Poppy Seed—Spot quotations eased slightly on Dutch blue and Polish poppy seed last week. The former was currently quoted at 33c. to 34c. while the latter was pegged at 32c. to 33c. Argentine and Turkish poppy seed were unchanged.

Turmeric—Except for an odd lot there was no genuine Alleppey on spot. Supplies of Madras are likewise made up of remnants here and there. Reliable reports indicate that the Alleppey crop will be shorter than last year which was only 350 tons. Newcrop prices are very firm. The opening prices on Madras are higher than last year but at the same time, well below the level for Alleppey, it was said.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market continued rather quiet but with a very strong undertone. Although buying has eased somewhat, prices have not given any indication of weakening. Replacement prices from origin continue very strong and, in the opinion of most trade sources, it is only the cautious buying policy of many consumers which has kept the market from advancing higher.

Production statistics indicate that the world vanilla bean shortage will continue into next year. An important factor contributing to the current strength of the market is the sustained buying of vanilla by Europe. High prices have not curtailed trading in Europe to any great extent. In view of the shortage of vanilla and the insatiable world appetite for vanilla, prices should continue high well into next year.

An indication of the declining world supply in vanilla were statistics recently received concerning exports of vanilla from Tahiti during the period from 1950 until September this year.

The Chamber of Commerce in Papeete, Tahiti gave out the following figures: Exports of vanilla to consuming countries in 1950, 172.98 metric tons; 1951, 163.40 tons; 1952, 158.77 tons; 1953, 114.99 tons and 77.34 metric tons from the beginning of 1954 up to September. These statistics clearly indicate a pattern of declining vanilla exports from 1950 up to the present. It would appear likely that when total exports for this year are tallied, that 1954 will prove to be the year of lowest vanilla exports since 1950, at any rate.

Spot prices on vanilla ranged from $10.75 to $11.75 per pound for the Mexican and Bourbon beans, with Tahitis at $10.25 nominal. There were very few lots of Mexican cuts on spot, according to trade reports.

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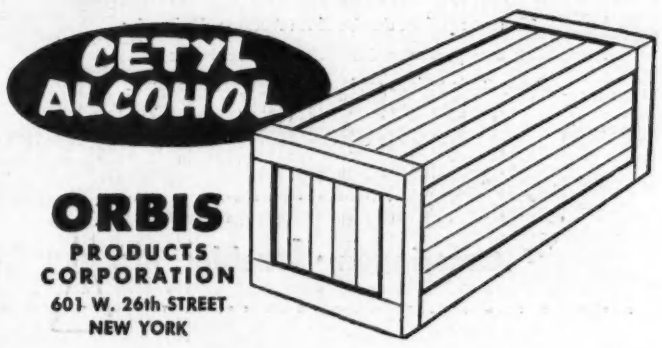

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Monsanto Chemical Company Announces 5 Appointments

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced the promotion of John F. Murphy to technical service manager of "Ultron" calendered products at its plastics division in Springfield, Mass., the naming of Henry V. Moss as director of quality control for its inorganic chemicals division in St. Louis, Mo., and the appointment of Jean R. Okel as manager of project evaluation for the development department of its research and engineering division in St. Louis.

Also announced by the company were the naming of Phillip A. Sanguinetti and Herbert L. Heiss as group leaders in the research department of Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, the company which it owns jointly with Farbenfabriken Bayer, A. G., of Germany.

Hoffman Gets Two Agencies

William A. Hoffman, Inc., New York, has become exclusive sales representative in this country for two French flavoring houses—Joseph Gazan Societe Anonyme, Marseilles, maker of fruit juice concentrates and other natural and synthetic flavors, and Le Fruit Frais Concentrate in Courbevoie-Paris, manufacturer of a concentrated citrus juice powder for the beverage industry.

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Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced that the trademark "Hetron" has been registered with the United States and Canadian trademark offices. "Hetron" is Hooker's trademark for its flame-resistant polyester resins. Polyester-glass fiber flat sheets, corrugated panels, and other laminates are now being made with "Hetron" by some of the major plastics fabricators. These fabricators in turn sell their products for industrial and consumer uses under their own trade names.

Dewey & Almy Fete Twenty

Twenty employees of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, division of W. R. Grace & Co., became members of the Quarter Century Club at a dinner held recently at the University Club of Boston. Simultaneously, the other new members of the Italian factory were admitted to the club at a special meeting in Naples, Italy. The club now has eighty-four members, which represents more than 25 percent of the persons employed twenty-five years ago.

Dow Fills Plastics Positions

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has advanced two men to new positions in the plastics production department. Max Key has been promoted to assistant production manager in charge of the department's Midland production operations, and A. T. Maasberg has been named technical director of the department. Mr. Key was formerly in charge of the "Saran"-polyvinyl chloride section, while Mr. Maasberg was in charge of the department's cellulose products section.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 38,890 gals., denatured, grade 6, East & West Coast, inv. 155(1)-514, Dec. 9, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 56,052 gals. in 54-gal. dms. methyl alcohol, inv. 33, Dec. 10, Contracting Office, U. S. Air Force, Hickam Air Force Base, T. H.

Bentonite, western, 60 tons, inv. 151-95026, Dec. 8, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., Tempo D, Room 148-150, 4th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Ethyl acetate, 6,035 gals., East & West Coast, inv. 383-331, Dec. 15, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., Phila., Pa.

Insecticide, 24,000 aerosol bombs, inv. AT-24183, Dec. 20, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 4, 50 Seventh St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Paint, 525 gals. rubber base paint for concrete floors, inv. NY-3D-59329, Dec. 13, Gen. Services Adm., Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.; 12,518 gals. exterior, ready mixed paint, inv. JD-MIPR-604.5-07-154-Q, Dec. 28, 46,135 gals. various types enamel, 51,932 gals. various types paints, inv. 383-317, Dec. 17, 1,200 gals. floor and deck, interior or exterior, ready mixed enamel, 4,040 gals. ready mixed, semi-gloss, exterior paint, inv. 383-284, Dec. 20, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.; 364 gals. white lead base and red lead base paint, inv. 3G-53850-R, Dec. 10, Gen. Services Adm., Federal Supply Service, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Phosphoric acid, 600,000 lbs. tech. grade, inv. 35-B, Dec. 20, N. Y. Chem. District, Procurement, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Sodium metasilicate, 120 cwt., inv. 5257, Dec. 10, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Federal Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Sodium nitrate, 40,000 lbs., inv. 126, Dec. 10, Contracting Officer, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Sodium silicate, 300 gals. liquid, inv. 5257, Dec. 10, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Federal Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Sodium thiosulfate, 43,000 lbs. photographic, inv. 5259, Dec. 10, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Federal Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Devoe to Relocate in January

Devoe & Raynolds Company will move its executive offices from New York to Louisville, Ky., on January 3, it was announced last week by William C. Dabney, president. He said the eastern district sales, credit and order and billing offices will remain at their present address, 787 First avenue, New York.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Prices of Copal gum firmed, with the DBB Manila grade advanced 1 cent per pound. Both Copal and Dammar were stronger in response to a firm attitude at the source, and a good demand in this country and abroad. Argentine casein displayed an easier tone, because of willingness on the part of shippers to lower their expectations. The large production in that country was held basically responsible. Prices for iron blues were raised 2 to 6 cents per pound by one producer, to become effective January 3. Other sources made no immediate announcement of similar action. Other pigment prices were steady. Supplies were good for most with the exception of the nickel- and selenium-containing colors. Paint dryers moved fairly well.

Prices for synthetic resins held firm. Consuming industries maintained a fair demand but were not expected to step up their requirements during the balance of the year, during which time many users become particularly conscious of inventories and buy cautiously. Dioctyl phthalate remained steady in price but the market was not considered firm. Competition was reported to be exceedingly keen for all plasticizers, due to the large number of producers in the field. The Calcutta shellac market continued firm during the first part of the week, but retreated slightly by the mid-week, showing the first sign of a reversal of the recent strong upward trend. Some consumer resistance had been built up because of the sharp rise in quotations at the source.

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—Business was done at unchanged prices over the past week. Consumers took material in steady amounts, maintaining an active tone in this market. Producers, however, were not strained in keeping up with demand, and could have supplied larger amounts, if the need had arisen. This market was expected to continue on an even keel at least for the remainder of the present month. The selenium-containing colors remained in tight supply because of the continued shortness of selenium. Although government demands have restricted the amount available for civilian uses, the shortage gave signs of easing in the near future, according to industry spokesmen.

Carbon Black—The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black, as reported by the Bureau of Mines:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Oct., 1954	85,836	31,050	116,886
Sept., 1954	80,114	30,666	110,780
Oct., 1953	90,661	35,699	126,360

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Oct., 1954	94,834	38,461	133,295
Sept., 1954	90,471	38,205	128,676
Oct., 1953	85,061	33,450	118,511

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Oct., 1954	146,738	201,836	348,574
Sept., 1954	155,736	209,247	364,983
Oct., 1953	155,936	239,182	395,118

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Oct., 1954	*	*	*
Sept., 1954	17,876	16,790	34,666
Oct., 1953	13,741	11,680	25,421

* Not available.

Chrome Colors — Quotations remained steady over the past week, although manufacturers did not rule out the possibility of changes in their prices sometime during the coming weeks. Material moved in average quantities to essentially a routine demand. The market was adequately supplied.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, show production of CP chrome pigments in short tons:—

	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.'53
Chrome green	571	605	654
Oxide green	622	680	643
Yellow and orange	1,851	2,211	1,851
Orange, molybdate	409	383	339
Zinc chromate	550	207	602
Totals	4,003	4,086	4,089

Cobalt Oxide—November was reported to be a good but not record-breaking month for sales. Buying demand was expected to hold its own in December by some observers in the industry, although some easing in demand was looked for by others, who cited the fact that many buyers have now become conscious of inventories.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Manila, DBB, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 4, 1953
97.08	97.08	97.06	92.85

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Iron Blues—Prices were raised 2c. to 6c. per pound by one manufacturer during the past week, to become effective January 3. Other sources considered the possibility of similar changes, but had announced no decisions by the week's end.

Nickel Oxide—Prices for the oxide so far have not followed the metal, which advanced during the week previous. Some makers stated that they expected to announce any changes that were necessary during the present month, to become effective January 1. It was not certain, however, just what shifts would be made in current quotations for the oxide.

Zinc Pigments—Prices for pigments remained stable over the week, reflecting the quiet market in the metal. No changes were expected in the immediate future. Some observers in the industry stated that the market currently did not warrant any shift in price levels. Sales turned a little stronger during November, it was reported, particularly for zinc oxide and lithopone. Zinc dust moved in routine amounts.

Synthetic Resins

The following production information showing production for August and September, 1954, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	*August	*September
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	5,633,633	4,032,318
Adhesive resins	976,624	975,701
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	1,952,168	1,795,773
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Paper-treating and paper-coating resins	1,304,618	1,685,627
Adhesive resins	8,444,893	9,625,883
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,130,719	1,749,489
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	8,463,336	6,273,822
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	†34,341,262	44,388,978
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types unmodified	†20,072,125	19,787,692
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials	†5,226,083	5,318,832
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	1,490,090	1,398,186
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material	381,592	508,614
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified ester gums, etc.:—		
Esterified with glycerol	†1,396,688	1,085,274
Esterified with other alcohols	†1,598,118	1,804,678
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	†1,527,319	1,872,006
Modification with maleic and fumaric acids	2,458,769	2,377,248
All other modifications	2,415,271	2,627,930
Coumarine-indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,184,076	20,268,388
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	377,465	419,112

* Partially estimated.
† Revised.

Alkyds—Material moved fairly well over the past week while at the same time productive capacity exceeded demand. Sales were expected to taper off a bit during the remainder of the month, partly because most production for Christmas sales has now been completed and is well along in distributing channels. In addition, some buyers were reported becoming inventory conscious and endeavoring to restrict their purchases until after the first of the year.

Maleics—Prices were considered quite steady at their present levels, according to sources in the industry. Consuming industries maintained a fair demand but were not expected to step up their requirements over the coming thirty days In fact, some in the industry saw indications of a weaker sales demand until after the first of January.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons — One major manufacturer reported starting production at its new plant during the week previous. Overall sales last week were seen by some in the industry to be falling off slightly, in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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	10°C— 15°C	458	428	448	468	438	XX-10
	30°C— 35°C	457	427	447	467	437	XX-25
	40°C— 45°C	456	426	446	466	436	XX-40
	50°C— 55°C	455	425	445	465	435	XX-55
	65°C— 70°C	453	423	443	463	433	XX-70
	80°C— 90°C	452	422	442	462	432	
	95°C—105°C	450	420	440	460	430	XX-100
	110°C—120°C	450H	420H	440H	460H	430H	XX-115
	120°C plus	450EH	420EH	440EH	460EH	430EH	

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line with the usual trend at the end of the year. Any decline was felt to be of a temporary nature, however, as basic needs for material were rising on the long-term outlook. Prices were maintained without variation.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Phthalate — Prices remained stable for this material but the market was not considered firm. Competition was reported to be exceedingly keen for all plasticizers, due to the large number of producers in the field. The price outlook depended on activity in raw materials. Producers felt that prices of phthalic anhydride and alcohols would determine to a large extent whether there would be changes in quotations for DOP.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Sales were reported to be gratifying enough to most producers, although present output could easily handle a wider demand. Prices held steady.

Tricresyl Phosphate — There appeared to be not even a rumble of a price change in this market, as sales continued good and consumer demand remained on a gradually increasing level. Production of phosphate esters was reported currently running at capacity. Demand for material for use as a gasoline additive continued as a prime outlet, although inquiry was good from all consumers. Production figures for the final month of the year were therefore expected to make a very good showing.

Natural Resins

Gums—The DBB grade of Copal Manila gum was advanced 1c. per pound to reach a range of 28 cents to 30 cents per pound. Strength at the source, plus an active consuming demand, combined to produce a very firm tone in this grade, as well in the entire market for Copal and Dammar gums. Demand from consumers in West Germany has been steadily increasing, it was reported, and has reached a point where it exerted a strong influence on the market.

Shellac—The Calcutta market continued firm during the first part of the week, but retreated slightly by the mid-week. Some trade sources saw this turn as the first sign of a downward reaction, but stated that the market would bear further watching before any sign of a definite decline at the origin could be taken for granted.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—An easier tone developed in this market by the mid-week, chiefly because of willingness on the part of Argentine shippers to lower their expectations.

—Continued on page 76

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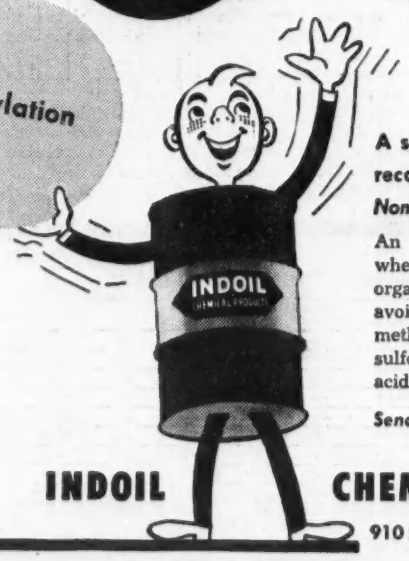

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John McE. Sanderson

associated with the protective coatings industry for more than forty years.

Mr. Sanderson began his career with Glidden Varnish Company as a chemist. In 1914, he accepted a position with Ohio Varnish Company, Cleveland. He remained with that organization for four years as chief chemist and plant supervisor. His next job was as general manager of the paint division of Larkin Company, Buffalo, N. Y. He later served as vice-president of National Varnish Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Mr. Sanderson undertook the promotion and sales service of resins for surface coatings in 1931 when American Cyanamid Company was just getting its manufacture underway. Starting in 1942, he coordinated all technical aspects of the synthetic resin and plastics programs. When the plastics and resins division was established in 1948, Mr. Sanderson was assigned to it as technical advisor. In 1953 he became assistant to the division general manager.

Mr. Sanderson recalled that he had "watched the paint industry grow from an art to a science." He pointed out that when he entered the industry a person could count the number of scientists working in it on his fingers, while today thousands of chemists and technicians are employed in the field."

Celanese Breaks Ground For Plastics Expansion

Celanese Corporation of America last week broke ground for an expansion of its plastics plant at Belvidere, N.J. The expansion involves the construction of a new building, about 300 feet by sixty feet, for the production of continuous length plastic sheeting. Pouring of the foundations of the new building is expected to be completed around February 1, at which time erection of steel will get under way. The building is scheduled to be in operation at the end of 1955.

West N.Y. Paint Technicians to Meet

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting December 6 at the 40&8 Club, Buffalo, N. Y. A representative of the American Polymer Corporation will discuss "Synthetic Resin Latices for the Protective Coatings Industry."

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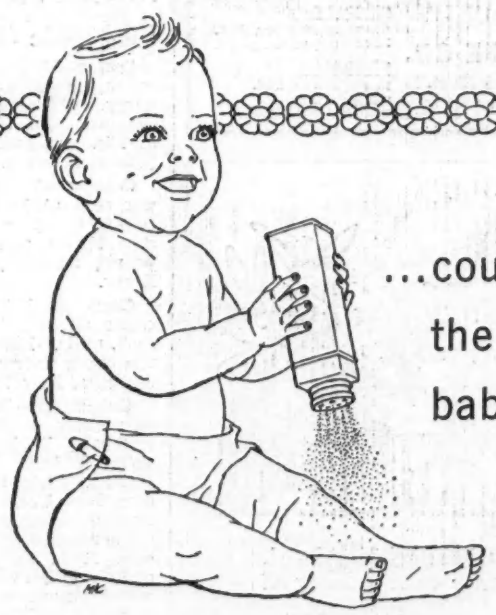

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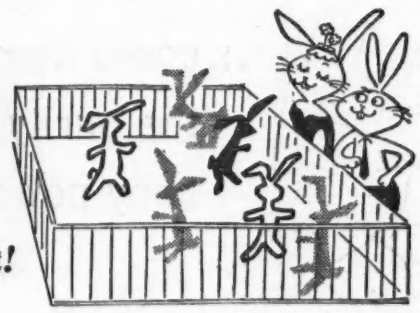

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in edible oils lacked strength last week, with lower soybeans. Soybean oil was off fractionally. Linseed meal was stronger due to the recent cold snap, and as a result oil prices were sharply lower. Although some pickup was noted in new bookings for meal late in the week, demand for oil continued dull and spotty.

Scarcity of stocks brought menhaden oil fractionally higher. Rice bran oil was available, also at higher listings. Heavy imports of Argentine tung oil weakened the market fractionally. Corn oil was firm, and higher. Copra fluctuated narrowly, ending firmer, and sending coconut oil quotations up fractionally.

Continued firmness in tallow and greases discouraged buyers to some extent. Soapers were not willing to follow the further tallow advances. That market was strengthened by strong export demand, and offerings continued closely held. Interest in oleo oil and stearine remained spotty at the recently lowered prices.

Peanut oil and meal remained very scarce, with limited quantities of oil available, and no production of meal reported last week. Even at lower prices there was little interest, and buyers generally remained out of the market. Animal fatty acids remained unchanged and firm despite higher tallow. Among waxes, demand was not overly active. Offerings of Japan were extremely scarce. Heavy foreign buying kept African beeswax firm. Candelilla was down as the result of an authorized reduction. Trading in carnauba was light and spotty, with some yellow grades weaker.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, foots, raw, ½c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, foots, 95%, ½c. per lb.
Rice bran, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. to ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor beans, $5 per ton.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Oil, cottonseed, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., 1c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3 Ceara, refd., 1c. per lb.
No. 1 Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
Ouricury, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 4, 1953
110.98	110.02	107.27	101.40

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Business was reported fairly active for domestic grades for prompt delivery. All grades were quotably unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian oil was steady at 15c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Trade continued active. Crude was sold at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific Coast basis with refined fractionally higher and nominal at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Market was firmer with sales of crude oil at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was higher reflecting the crude increase, at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Cottonseed—Market dropped fractionally early in the week, but recovered losses by Friday, accompanied by more active trading. Refined salad oil was offered at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude fluctuated, but finished unchanged. Sales were reported at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills southeast; 12⅝c. sold and bid in the valley, and 12¼c. per pound asked, Texas. Offerings of oil were more plentiful, although demand was sluggish.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 3 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	40	14.84	14.73	14.78@14.85
March	72	14.91	14.70	14.85@14.90
May	112	14.96	14.70	14.90S
July	13	14.87	14.64	14.68@14.90

Total sales, 237 contracts.

Memphis.—Cottonseed oil quoted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, valley, and soybean oil, 12⅛c. per pound, spot, f.o.b. Decatur, with light trading. Cottonseed meal was listed at $72 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Memphis; hulls $16 in bulk, and $20 sacked, same basis. Domestic demand was slow. Some export demand shown for cottonseed meal.

Linseed—Buying interest was centered on small quantities to cover immediate requirements. Lower asking prices corresponded with higher meal. Raw oil was quoted at 13c. per pound, first half December, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis; late December through March was offered at 12½c. per pound. New York asking price was 14¼c. per pound, tankcars. Absorption by consumers against former orders continued in fairly good volume.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	6,120,000	6,240,000
Since Sept. 1	102,380,000	94,680,000

Flaxseed—Market was dull and featureless. Buyers held out.

Minneapolis.—There was little doing in the cash flaxseed market as crushers acted aloof to acquiring new supplies and producers did not through much in for sale. Purchases in the spot cash market totaled 16 cars. Bookings "to-arrive" amounted to 25 cars and 25,000 bushels in truckiots. Most of the seed sold around $3.35 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. Receipts for the week totaled 222 cars, compared to 266 cars the preceding week and 108 cars in the like week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 31 cars as against 70 cars the previous week and 35 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	388,100	189,000	54,250	61,250
Since Sept. 1	15,894,600	10,542,100	3,515,750	2,074,650

Oiticica—Some limited trading was reported at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, for prompt delivery.

Peanut—Very limited quantities of peanut oil traded at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southeastern mills for December shipment. Volume of trading was negligible. Imported oil was expected to arrive in U. S. ports listed at 20c. There was still no indication that production of oil would pick up in the near future.

Rice Bran—Oil was available for spot delivery, and prices were higher, at 16c. per pound, tankcars, delivered New York. Drums were correspondingly higher at 17½c. per pound, same basis.

Soybean—Trading in futures was off for nearby shipment reflecting lower beans, while forward delivery showed some recovery over earlier levels. Oil was off fractionally, quoted spot at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur; last half December was quoted at 12c., and January-March, 11½c., same basis. Deal-

Cottonseed Crush: October

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during October and September, 1954, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons October	Tons September
Receipts at mills	1,503,092	1,242,958
Crushed or used	683,980	532,260
Stocks at mills	1,959,057	1,139,945

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	219,744,000	165,418,000
Stocks at mills	63,795,000	34,415,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	161,362,000	108,518,000
Stocks	[1]817,314,000	825,377,000
Factory and warehouse		

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	330,412	260,531
Stocks at mills	243,422	204,796

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	144,362	112,587
Stocks at mills	86,157	74,434

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]244,466	176,604
Stocks at mills	[3]199,049	159,410

[1] Includes 792,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported to the Census Bureau as owned by CCC. This figure includes sales for export, but not "lifted". As of October 31, CCC reported it had removed from inventory and put in transit position to other storage about 72,000,000 pounds of refined oil, of which it is estimated that 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds have not been accounted for in reports to the Census Bureau.

[2] Includes 49,771 bales first cut, 163,232 bales second cut, and 11,463 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 604.2 first cut, 584.1; second cut, 612.5 and mill run, 573.4 pounds.

[3] Includes 90,051 bales first cut, 95,315 bales second cut, and 13,683 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soybean Crush: October

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during October and September, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	October	September
	Tons	
Receipts	1,494,883	463,911
Crushed	652,059	334,206
Stocks at mills	1,119,356	276,532

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	198,863,000	148,712,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	54,679,000	53,722,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	235,894,000	125,318,000
Stocks at mills	28,915,000	26,130,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	499,585	257,685
Stocks at mills	58,254	61,632

ers reestablished the 3c. per pound differential between crude and refined salad oil last week, resulting in a corresponding price for salad of 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Refined alkali was listed at 14¾c. per pound, tanks, and clarified, 14¼c. per pound, tanks, same basis.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended December 3 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
December	20	12.00	11.65	11.83@11.93
March	12	11.45	11.22	11.30@11.35
May	14	11.45	11.22	11.29@11.35
July	2	11.15	11.15	11.25@11.30
September	2	12.05	11.10	11.99@12.05

Total sales, 50 contracts.

Tung—Market was easier due to heavier influx of material from the Argentine combined with lower prices there. Prices were off ⅛c. per pound in the face of quiet demand. Tankcars were offered at 20⅝c. per pound, New York, for spot and forward. Drums were also easier, at 22⅛c. to 22⅞c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Trading was reported slow. Shipments were lower and nominal at $95 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Beans	Oil
	Pounds	
Last week	434,050	
Previous week		2,176,000
Corresponding week, 1953	2,698,950	200,000
Total this year	93,165,150	113,690,360
Corresponding period, 1953	107,069,550	110,756,900

Cocoa Butter—This market off, and quotations declined to 85c. per pound, spot.

Copra—Shipments were unsteady and quoted at $167.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was inactive.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market continued firm with the strength of tallow. Buyers were unwilling to follow the recent advances. Yellow was higher, at 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 6⅞c.; brown, 6¼c. nominal; choice white, all hog 9¾c., and not all hog, 8½c. per pound, same basis.

Lard—Market fluctuated sharply. Cash lard was nominal at 14.37c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Buying interest was spotty. Prices held unchanged at 18½c. to 19c. per pound, drums, according to quantity. Oleo stearine was also offered unchanged at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow—Export demand, particularly for fancy bleachable, was strong. Prices were higher and soapers were not willing to follow. Prices were increased from ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound except for edible, which was unchanged. Offers were closely held. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9½c. per pound, f.a.s., January shipment. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 8c.; special, 7¾c.; No. 1, 7⅛c., and edible, 13½c., same basis.

Fatty Acids

Generally, the market showed no changes. Although tallow was higher, animal fatty acids were unchanged and firm. Vegetable acids remained steady. Deliveries against former bookings were in good volume.

Fish Oils

Cod—Market was dull and featureless. Prompt shipment was quoted at 8⅝c. per pound, drums, exdock. Spot stocks were unchanged at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Trading was light and spotty. Light pressed oil was maintained at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden oil was scarce and higher at 8¾c. per pound, f.a.s. Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

Los Angeles.—Crude tuna oil remained nominal at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Diego, with no trading reported. Supplies were light. Lower grade crude sardine oil moved at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro; higher quality oil offered at 7½c. per pound, following sales at 8c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, tankcars, two weeks ago. Pilchard landing receipts have held up comparatively well although only approximately one-half of the canneries are accepting fish at the $47.50 per ton price. Landings through November 29 totaled 45,700 tons in the Southern California area compared to 1,965 tons for the same period last season. No trading was reported for Canadian herring oil with offerings at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Vancouver, Canadian Funds.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Oil mills offered meal freely although consumers displayed little buying interest. Prices held fairly steady to higher in some areas, principally following higher soybean meal prices. Supplies appeared adequate in most sections, with demand local and spotty. Forty-one percent sacked continued offered at $72 per ton, Memphis; $74 per ton, Alabama, $76, Georgia, and $77 per ton basis Carolina mill points for December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was higher, with colder weather.

Minneapolis.—Heavy snow and colder weather finally gave the linseed meal market a good lift. Crusher quotations were around $2 per ton higher than a week ago. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein or better, was priced at $67 a ton, bulk, Minneapolis, for December shipment, and at $67.50 for January forward. Expeller meal was quoted at $72 a ton, bulk, for December-March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	15,180,000	15,960,000
Since Sept. 1	193,560,000	181,180,000

Soybean Meal—Strength in the soybean market, along with fairly good spot demand, caused mills to raise asking prices. Some soybean processors reportedly curtailed operations, causing a slight squeeze in nearby shipments. Export interest remained spotty, with no report of any sales of exports of any consequence. Meal forty-four percent was quoted at $69.50 f.o.b. Decatur for January through March shipment. Southeastern production meal was available at prices ranging from $69.50 to $70.50 f.o.b. Mississippi valley points, December-January shipment.

Waxes

Candelilla—The Mexican union governing candelilla prices authorized a reduction in quotations. As a result, both crude and refined grades were lower on spot in this country. Crude was listed at 63c. to 65c. per pound, spot, as to quantity, with refined from 4c. to 5c. per pound higher, according to seller. Demand was slow.

Carnauba—Trading was light. Market showed some weakness and No. 3 Ceara was off to 72c. to 74c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. No. 1 Parnahyba was also easier, at $1.08 to $1.09 per pound, although other yellow grades were sustained at earlier prices. Domestic trade was subject to competitive conditions, while trading in Brazil was thought to have suffered from the generally poor economic situation prevalent in that country.

Ouricury—Trading was dull and spotty. Although short stocks were reported in some quarters, prices were off to 93c. to 97c. per pound, spot, for refined.

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1—50 gal. stainless 347 agitated Tank, M.D.
8—Sperry iron 36x36 recessed Filter Presses. 100 chambers, 2" cake, hydr. closure.
2—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYERS. Roto-Louvre #502-16, Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long, with #304 S/S contact parts. #207-10, 2'7" dia. x 10' long, carbon steel construction, and all auxiliaries.
1—Day Imperial jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
3—Ance 4x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—Colton 5½ single punch Tablet Machines, M.D.
3—#12 Sweetland FILTERS, 48 bronze monel covered leaves, 3" c/c.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Comminuter, m.d.
1—Bantam Micro Pulverizer.
1—Reed-Std Horiz dbl ribbon Mixer, center disch, 2,000#, 480 gal.
1—Robinson, center disch, 1600#; other smaller sizes.
1—American 24x36 Atmos. dbl Drum Dryer, complete.

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Twin Drum Dryer, 42"x120".
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Oliver Filter, steel, 3'x2'.
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Drives—3—5—7½ H.P.
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1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 Shelves, 42"x42" w/Condenser & Rec. & Vac. Pump.
3—Stokes Model 138-F Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 Shelves, 24"x36".
4—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17 Shelves, 59"x78" w/Condensers & Receivers.
4—Devine #28 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 Shelves, 59"x78" w/Condensers & Receivers.
1—Al. Nell, 4'x9' Double Drum Atmos. Dryer.
1—Stokes 38A Steam Heated Dryer—16 Shelves, 35"x28".
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—Swenson Rubber Lined Cont. Vacuum Cooling & Crystallizing Bodies. 1670# Crystals per hr.

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110 Gal., 2,000 psi. Autoclave; W&P 100 & 200 Gal. Mixers; Sifters; Pulverizers; Tanks; Kettles; Reactors; Filters; Filter Presses, etc.

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A FEW OF OUR MANY *Blue Chip* DRYERS & MIXERS

2—NEW Stokes vacuum shelf dryers, 4 shelves, 44"x40".
2—NEW Stokes vac. shelf dryers, 8 shelves, 40x44.
1—NEW Devine vac. shelf dryer, 11 shelves, 40x43.
1—Buflovak vac. shelf dryer, 20 shelves, 59x78".
1—Hersey 3'x24' all monel rotary dryer.
1—Buflovak 24"x48" S.S. rotary vac. dryer.
1—Buflovak 24"x36" double drum dryer.
1—Buflovak 32x52".
1—Buflovak 48"x40" flaker.
1—Baker Perkins 500 gal. jacketed mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jacketed vac. mixer, model JNM.
4—Day double arm mixers, 20, 50, 75, 100 gals.
1—3000# jacketed ribbon blender.
2—7500# galvanized ribbon blenders.
1—Paterson 4' conical blender.
1—#2 Simpson mixer, 6' pan.

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146 Grand St. WOrth 6-3430 New York 13, N. Y.

"BUY BRILL"—BUY THE BEST

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. jacketed, double arm Vacuum Mixer, 75 HP.

1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. double arm, jacketed, Vacuum Mixer, 50 HP.

2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed Mixers.

7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Horizontal Powder Mixers, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.

1—Struthers Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating jacketed Mixer.

1—Pfaudler 1000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.

2—Blaw Knox 800 gal. 347 S.S. agitated Reactors, ASME, U-69, 100 PSI.

1—Struthers Wells 750 gal. S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.

3—1000 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, Reactors. NEW.

1—Vertical 304 S.S. Storage Tank 25,000 gal. NEW.

5—Pfaudler 10,000 gal. glass lined Tanks. NEW.

3—Pfaudler 6,000 gal. 316 S.S. Tanks. NEW.

4—Heat Exchangers, 316 S.S., 200 and 100 sq. ft. NEW.

2—Heat Exchangers 1440 sq. ft. 304 S.S.

3—Unused Karbate Heat Exchangers, 188 sq. ft.

1—Sharples P.N. 14 Super-D-Canter 316 S.S.

2—Sharples C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.

3—Sharples P-16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

1—AT&M 40" Suspended Centrifugal 316 S.S. perforated basket, XP motor.

1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, rubber covered, Imperforate Basket.

1—AT&M 36" center slung, rubber covered Centrifugal, perforated basket.

1—Sparkler #33-D-9 Filter, 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #140-36 Filter 140 sq. ft., 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.

1—Niagara type Horizontal Filter with 15-48" dia. S.S. leaves, 375 sq. ft.

1—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Vacuum S.S. Unused.

1—Feinc 5'x4' S.S. Rotary String Filter.

1—Eimco 8'x8' Rotary Vacuum Filter.

2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12-25" dia. leaves, 75 sq. ft.

4—Shriver 30"x30" c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, washing.

1—Hersey 4'x30' S.S. Hot Air Rotary Dryers.

3—Struthers Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vac Dryers.

1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum Dryer, 316 S.S.

1—Stokes #138H Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 10—44"x40" shelves.

1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf Dryer having 17—59"x78" shelves.

2—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers 3'x15' and 30"x8'.

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 7'5"x20' S.S., 6'4"x24', 3'10"x16', 2'7"x10' steel.

1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Propane Pressure Tank, ASME, 225# W.P.

1—Eureka #3 Poreclain Jar Mill 14.7 gals.

4—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH, #1SH, #1SI, and Bantam.

2—Hardinge 6'x22", 4½'x16" Conical steel lined Mills.

1—Patterson 6'x8' porcelain (Berylite) lined Mill, 50 HP. NEW.

1—Patterson 4'x4' porcelain lined, jacketed Pebble Mill.

3—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x84", 20"x81", 20"x48" double and triple deck.

3—Nash Vacuum Pumps, #H8, #H7, #H6.

1—National 10"x20" two roll Mill with 25 HP motor.

4—Stokes DDS2, DD2, D4 and D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.

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TYPICAL ITEMS FROM OUR INVENTORY

SPECIAL

Copper Evaporator, forced circulation; 6' x 6' with Calandria, Pre-Heater and all accessories.

★ W. & P. Type Heavy Duty Double Arm Jcktd. Mixer; 100 gal. working.
★ Baker Perkins 200 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; size 17; BB/V11.
★ Stainless Tumbling Barrel Mixer 5' x 5'; baffled interior; 3 HP.
★ Lancaster Mix Mullers; Type EAG3 and EAG4 with accessories.
★ Colton Model #5½ Single Punch Tablet Press; 3" x 1½" die; 5 HP.
★ American Ring Roll Pulverizer with 50 HP 3/60/220-440 V motor.
★ International Type X24 Pebble Mill 8' x 8' with 50 HP gearmotor.
★ Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 8'; 6' x 6' and 6' x 8'.
★ Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 10' diameter x 48" face.
★ Shriver & Sperry Aluminum Filter Presses; 12", 18", 30", 36".
★ Shriver & Sperry Stainless Filter Presses; 12" and 18".
★ 2 Enzinger Pressure Filters; 15 leaves in tank 48" x 91".
★ A.T.&M. 30" S.S. Suspended Centrifuge, plow discharge; 20 HP.
★ A. T. & M. 42" Type 316 Stainless Suspended Centrifugal; 30/15HP.
★ Sharples Super-D-Hydrators; Models C20 and C27 in Stainless.
★ Sharples Super-D-Canter Type 316 SS; Model PN 14.
★ 2 Nozzle ejector De Laval Centrifuges (yeast separators).
★ Bird 36" x 50" Centrifugal Filter; Rubber Cov. & S.S.; 40HP.
★ Oliver Continuous Rotary Vacuum Filter 3' x 6' with Rubber and Non-Corrosive contacts complete with all accessories.
★ Horizontal Vulcanizer 6' x 10'; Simplex Door; ASME-U69; at 125#PSI.
★ Buflovak Stainless Clad Vac. Filter-Dryer; Jktd; 78" x 58" complete.
★ 2 American Double Drum Dryers 36" x 84" with hoods, screw conveyors, bucket elevator and flaker.
★ Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 30" x 10' complete.
★ Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer No. 12; shelves 40" x 42".
★ Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'.
★ Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60" with Accessories.
★ C.E. Two Stage S.S. Flash Drying System; 1000 lbs. evap. per hour.
★ Louisville Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 40' with Cooler 38" x 20'.
★ Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 52" x 102"; Dust Collector & access.
★ Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10' with Calandria Section.
★ Copper 2000 gal. Vacuum Pan; manhole type; coil heated.
★ Zaremba INCONEL Double Effect Evaporator; 60" x 17' and 84" x 15'6".
★ Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator: Long Tube Vert. Film Type.
★ Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sec.; 8⅝" x 19'; complete.
★ Aluminum Column; Bubble Cap; 60 plates; 27½" dia. x 36' high.
★ Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 150 gal., 400 gal., 1000 gal.
★ Monel 750 gal. Reactor; Jacketed and Agitated; 5' x 5'.
★ Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 300 PSI; Int. 50" x 17'.
★ Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles; 650 gal.; 61" x 68".
★ Bethlehem Cast Iron Sulphonator; 79" x 74½"; with Coils in Jacket.
★ Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters; 30" x 60"; 60" x 84"; 40" x 120".
★ Robinson Unique Gyro Sifters; 20" x 69"; 20" x 86"; 40" x 60".
★ Stainless Steel 40 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Jacketed Mixer; 32" x 96".
★ Porter Type 316 S.S. 30 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer.
★ Stainless Steel 63 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer; 36" x 108".
★ Sprout Waldron 283 cu. ft. Steel Ribbon Mixer; 5' x 10'.
★ Readce 210 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Ribbon Mixer, 30" x 68".
★ Sprout Waldron Stainless Ribbon Mixer; Continuous Cylinder; 28" x 12'.

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STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—2600 gal. T347 Vacuum Receiver with 15# jkt.

1—6500 gal. Stainless clad Tank-Used.

1—5700 gal. Horiz. T304—NEW.

1—4500 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.

1—3000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.

1—2000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.

40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.

16—Stainless Steel Stock Pots—30 gal., 16 gal., 14 gal.

1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 10' O.A.H., 275 cu. ft.

JUST PURCHASED

1—Niagara St. St. Pressure Filter, 88 sq. ft. with St. St. closed Slurry Feeder.

2—St. St. Tube Bundles, 250 sq. ft.

1—500 gal. T316 St. St. Evaporator with 145 sq. ft. hairpin coil.

4—Lightnin Side Ent. Agitators, St.St.—7½, 10 & 25 HP.

400' T316 Seamless Stainless Steel Pipe, 2½", Unused.

5—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Presses, open dely., 17 ch. to 50 ch.

1—Stainless Steel Powder Mixer, 425 cu. ft.

1—Pneu-Vac. 13" St. St. Dust Collector.

5—Pebble Mills—72" x 96", 60" x 72", 31" x 31".

1—Rotex Screen 5' x 7', single deck.

2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

2—Contin. Ball Mills, Steel, 6' x 16' & 3' x 6'.

1—8800 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, Agit., ASME.

1—St. St. Rotary Spray Column, 30" x 28' H.

4—Steel Reboilers, 785 sq. ft.

2—T316 St. St. Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers, 785 sq. ft. ea.

5—Steel Shell & Tube Condensers, 1200 sq. ft. unused.

2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Tolhurst Centerslung Centrifugal 36" bronze basket, lead covered curb.

1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St.

1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.

2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

JUST PURCHASED

1—Struthers Wells, 6'x9' jktd, SS clad, Rotary MIXER.

3—Sprout Waldron, 67 cu. ft., jktd., SS Clad, MIXERS.

2—Sprout Waldron, 27 cu. ft., jktd., SS Clad MIXERS.

1—Sprout Waldron, 10 cu. ft., jktd., SS Clad MIXER.

1—Unused Struthers Wells, SS Clad, jktd. REACTOR, 750 gal. 5'x4'6", dished top & bottom, SS agitator.

1—16"x12'6" Jacketed Rotary DRYER.

1—16"x12'6" American, gas fired KILN.

1—Patterson Type 4'x4', porcelain lined, jktd. PEBBLE MILL.

1—Ball & Jewell, #1 Rotary CUTTER.

1—Stokes 243D, Oscillating GRANULATOR, steel.

4—Porter, SS, AGITATORS, side entering, 2 HP, V-Belt.

1—Jeffrey, SS, 4"x7", Vibrating CONVEYOR.

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DRYERS AND KILNS
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
Proctor & Schwartz Soap Chip Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & 4TH.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x36". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Read 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½ dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross Type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Tablet Machines Single & Rotary Types.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
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2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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STERLING 8-1944

Gum Rosin Being Offered By Government This Month

Government stocks of gum rosin have been placed on the list of products being offered for sale during December by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The rosin represents the accumulations in the hands of the CCC as a result of the price support program.

The agency announced that the rosin is available on an offer and accepted basis, "as is" in the stated quantities and in the designated storage yards subject to the prices, terms, and conditions of announcement TB-21 and supplements thereto which will be issued from time to time. The rosin will be available through the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta, Ga.

With the exception of the addition of gum rosin, the list of commodities offered for sale during December remains the same as the November list both as for export and for domestic use. Products included are non-fat dry milk solids, dry whey, crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil, tung oil, olive oil, grain sorgums and flaxseed for crushing.

Assurance is given domestic buyers that prices will not be reduced for crude and refined cottonseed oil, before September 1, 1955, and raw linseed oil before August 1, 1955. Also no storable flaxseed from the 1954 crop acquired by CCC will be sold at less than the 1954 support price during the period ending July 31, 1955.

Protective Coatings Materials

—Continued from page 70

With material at last offered at lowered quotations, consumers in this country became interested in buying for immediate needs only, in the hope of obtaining still further price concessions later on. Behind this thinking was the knowledge that stocks in the Argentine are tremendous and that production will continue high for some time. As a result, users here believed that prices might well drop further. Following this development, prices of Argentine material declined 1¾ cents per pound to stand at 22 cents per pound, duty paid.

Charcoal—The l.c.l. price of lump hardwood charcoal was reduced to a range of $54.50 to $69 per ton. The previous listing had been a range of $61.50 to $69 per ton. Other price quotations for pinewood charcoal were unchanged over the week.

Naval Stores

Dipentene — The destructive-distilled material was lowered, with the price of carlot shipments going to 40½c. per gallon, from a previous listing of 48½c. The l.c.l. price went to 45½c. per gallon, and the ex warehouse quotation moved down to 57c. per pound.

Creosote—Pinewood creosote was raised ½c. per pound during the week, bringing the price range for this material up to 42 7/10c. to 43 8/10c. per pound.

Pine Oil—An increase of 3/10c. per pound was effected during the week for the destructive-distilled material, on an ex warehouse basis, bringing this price to 13.55c. per pound. A quotation of 11¼c. per pound remained in effect as the l.c.l., works, price.

Tar Oil—Revisions in prices of pine tar oil last week brought the carlot price of the commercial grade up 10 3/10c. per pound, and the l.c.l. price of rectified material down 13c. per pound. The new carlot quotation for commercial grade was 52 8/10c. per pound. Rectified material was priced at 77c. per pound on an l.c.l., works, basis, and at 87c. per pound on an ex warehouse, New York, basis.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	$8.20	...	$8.40		
M	...	...	...	$8.10	$8.10
N	8.25	...	...		
WG	8.32§	$8.20		8.20	8.17
WW	...	...	8.27	8.43	8.32§
Bags—					
I	8.00	...			...
K	8.00	...	8.30	7.92	...
M	8.00	...	...	7.99§	...
WW	...	8.15	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended November 26)—
K or better $7.60, M $7.67, 1,084*

Sales, USDA

477*	677*	365*	1,073*	300*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $8.85, N $8.90, WG $8.95, WW $9.20

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.515§	.515	.514§	...	...
Sales	16,000*	12,000*	30,000*	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent, ‡Gallons, §Average price.

SPRAY DRYING TOWER FOR SALE

This unit is a direct gas fired, concurrent, stainless steel spray tower 10½ feet in diameter and 36 feet high. Complete unit includes pump, piping, settling boxes and cyclones. Bolted sections are easily dismounted. Unit is located at Cleveland, Ohio.

For Full Information Write or Wire

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ODM Reports on Stockpile

—Continued from page 3

chases will help to reactivate productive capacity and in other ways alleviate distressed conditions in connection with domestic mineral industries that are an important element of the nation's mobilization base. Consequently in purchasing materials under the new program, preference will be given to newly-mined metals and minerals of domestic origin. Thus, the government will be acquiring metals and minerals for the stockpile over and above minimum needs when it will be advantageous to do so."

The agency also said that since administration of the stockpile program was transferred to ODM from the Munitions Board in 1953 it has reviewed and revised twenty-one stockpile objectives and this work is accelerating. Also, titanium has been added to the list of stockpile materials and kyanite-mullite has been added to the list of stockpile materials and kyanite-mullite has been dropped from the list.

Chemical Industry Seen

—Continued from page 5

studying this problem, he said, and "is charged with the responsibility of suggesting what further can be done, in addition to the tremendous amount of research and control now being carried out by the industry, to assure maximum safe use of chemical products."

"We believe," he added, "efforts by industry can more effectively safeguard the health of consumers than any action or control by government."

After outlining the growing scarcity of technical graduates in face of growing demands, Mr. Foster said, "The amazing thing is that probably never before have there been more college assistance programs or more job and career opportunities for the young person who might choose to prepare himself in this field."

"This problem," he went on, "seems to be one of reaching the minds of these young Americans, firing their imaginations with the excitement and opportunity of service in this field and with the possibilities of reward."

US Lagging on Basic Research

In fundamental research, Mr. Foster observed that this country is lagging, both in terms of needs, and in comparison with other countries. "We have profited enormously from such research imported from England, Germany, France, Italy and other countries," he said. If these sources were cut off, he suggested that it could put us at a tremendous competitive disadvantage. "At worst, in the event of war, it could mean disaster," he asserted.

To help correct this, Mr. Foster called on scientists and industrialists to increase understanding between themselves and on the part of the public.

As serious as these problems are, Mr. Foster said, the record of the past indicates they will be solved, "not tomorrow, and probably not with any great fanfare, but with the steady, combined effort which has characterized the recent great growth of this industry."

Helium Unit Is Set Up

—Continued from page 3

duction division, which will be responsible for separating over 200,000,000 cubic feet of over 99.95 percent pure helium anually, and for its distribution.

E. M. Frost, chief of the engineering division, which will play an important part in the development and construction of the new helium plant for which the congress has provided funds and the site of which will be selected later.

Ernest G. Neu, chief of the administrative division.

George Shelton, chief of the gas fields operations division, which will have jurisdiction over the bureau's four gas fields, including thirteen wells and nearly 200 miles of transmission pipelines.

Helium Research Activities

W. M. Deaton will be in immediate charge of helium research, a field in which he has more than thirty years of experience. This work is carried on under a small annual appropriation from the congress and yields data valuable not only to the helium activities, but also to the oil and gas industry as a whole.

The new organization, which will centralize authority as well as activities in the field, is expected to streamline the helium activities and enable the bureau to produce helium more expeditiously, more cheaply, and with less duplication of administrative effort.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 63

ZIRCON SAND—3,000 bgs, Metallurg Inc, Brisbane
8,000 bgs, Ore Fraction Inc, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—134 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CARBONATE—15 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CHLORIDE—10 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CHILLIES—100 bls, D Hecht & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
CAKE—9,572 bgs, Suva
COTTON LINTERS—43 bls, Grace & Co, Callao
GLUE—195 bgs, W Harris & Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM—7,948 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MARJORAM—30 bgs, Callao
PAPRIKA—84 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Cristobal
UREA—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
ZIRCON SAND—1,983 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane

US Reports on Distribution Of Government-Held Copper

The Business and Defense Services Administration reported last week a balance of 7,603 short tons of refined copper is available for sale by GSA or stockpile contractors to commercial consumers for December delivery. The copper division of BDSA reported that of this amount 3,625 short tons is from diversions of deliveries to the stockpile and 3,978 short tons in from defense production act inventory. Of the 55,339 gross amount there were 10,748 short tons found not available for distribution for reasons beyond BDSA's control. Another 3,974 tons were delivered to the stockpile on the copper division's recommendation. The balance of 40,797 tons was made available to copper consumers in the fourth quarter.

It is believed that pressing needs of copper consumers are now being satisfied. However, the copper division announced that the remaining 7,603 tons will continue to be made available on the basis of hardship in accordance with the Office of Defense Mobilization directive of October 29—that is, if the shortage of copper will result in the closing of plants or the layoff of workers.

Of the 40,797 net tons which were made available for sale to commercial consumers, 20,056 short tons were from diversions of deliveries to the stockpile and 20,741 short tons were from defense production act inventories. Through the end of November, the copper division has recommended the sale of 16,431 short tons of "deferred delivery" copper and 16,763 tons of production act copper, making a total of 33,194 tons of refined copper which was made available in October and November to hardship cases.

For the Bookshelf

ORGANIC SYNTHESES. Volume 34. W. S. Johnson, editor. Cloth; 121 pages, 5¾x9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.50.

This is another in the large series of volumes on practical commercial methods of organic syntheses. Some thirty-four different organic chemicals are discussed from the standpoint of procedure of manufacture, special notes on materials used and related data, and on methods of preparation.

HANDBOOK OF COSMETIC MATERIALS. By Leon Greenberg and David Lester. Cloth; 455 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: Interscience Publishers, Inc.

The authors of this book are instructors at the Laboratory of Applied Physiology, Yale University. The book contains a chapter on the skin by Dr. Howard W. Haggard, director of the laboratory, which serves as a background for a fuller understanding of the dermatological effects of the cosmetic materials listed.

The volume lists alphabetically by common names more than 1,000 different cosmetic materials, documented by an elaborate bibliography of over 2,500 titled references. Each item listed carries such data as the chemical formula, physical and chemical properties, uses, toxic action, and dermatological action. The book is based on evaluation work conducted at the Yale laboratory and the reference work cited. The project was a collaborative effort of the cosmetic industry, initiated by the Toilet Goods Association.

THE TECHNOLOGY OF SOLVENTS AND PLASTICIZERS. By Arthur K. Doolittle. Cloth; 1,056 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $18.50.

This comprehensive work, written by a prominent industrial chemist specializing in this field, is much more than a reference manual or a compilation of physical and chemical data on some 161 solvents and 131 plasticizers. It is a practical book dealing in the fundamental theories and practices of solvents and plasticizers as applied to actual practice in various fields where these materials are used.

The approach of the author is one of the technical behavior of a solvent, for example, or a solvent system, studied over a wide range of variables. Such information does not dictate to the reader what solvent system he should use in any given case, but it does give him the basic information needed to most intelligently devise his own solvent combination for the job at hand, and saves him much time in trial and error experimentation.

Everyone concerned with either solvents or plasticizers, or both, in such industries as protective coatings, synthetic resin products, fibers, or adhesives will find this book of very considerable value.

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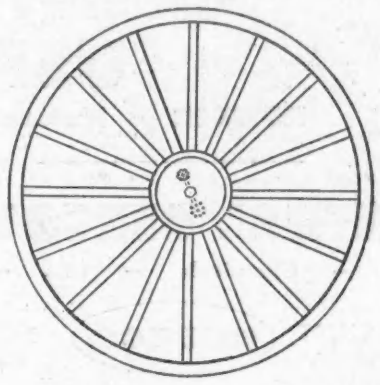

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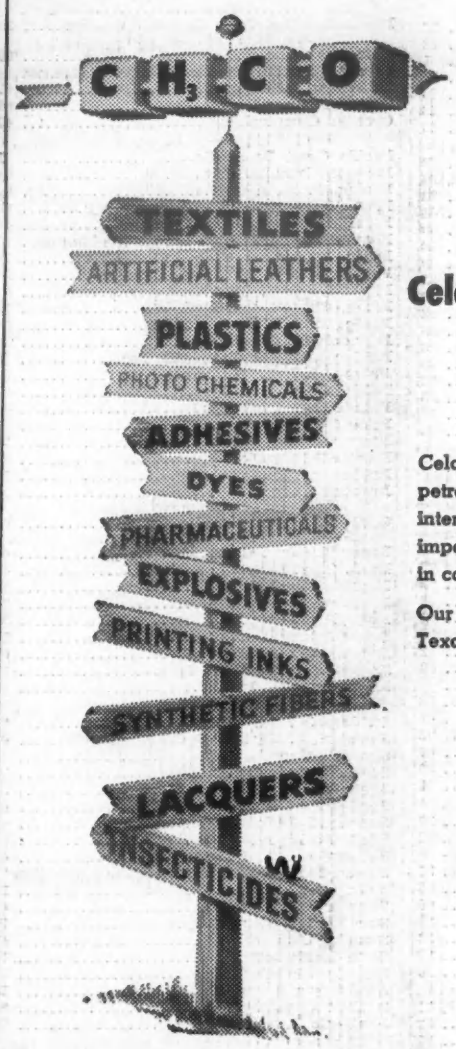

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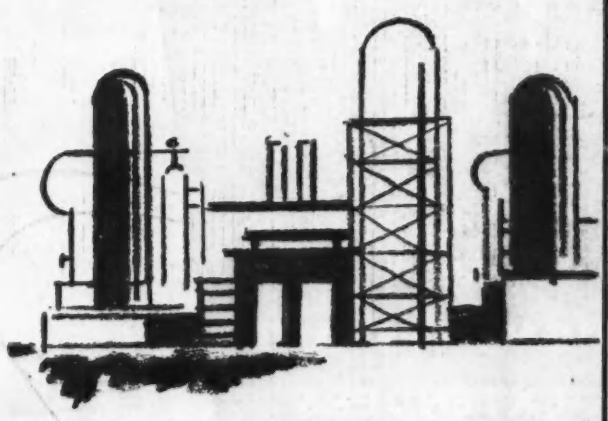

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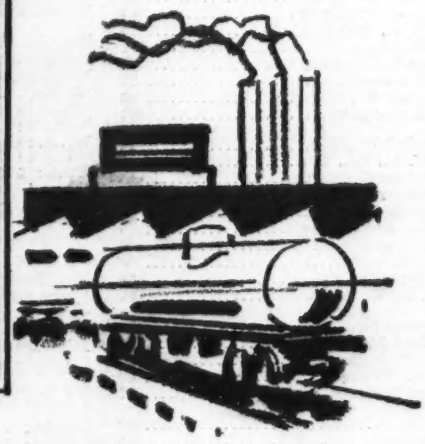

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